Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
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VOL. VI NO. 17 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1947 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Marching In Step

Charm School Prize Is Rs. 100,000 A Year

(See Page 3)

THE UNWANTED KID

By Ashraf Nomani

The Story Of A Film Star Who Learnt To Love Her Child—Too Late!

Jameela was so cruelly beautiful, so provocative and enticing. Men always were her slaves. She gave them the rope: but kept them at arm's length.

Her views on life were pretty selfish. If ever she married, there was no reason why she should drop "going places," or visiting the fashion resorts, or moving in the circle of her men-friends and women-friends. Why should she be burdened with the petty worries of a housewife? After all a successful Star could not be expected to give up her career and become just a wife, a woman of ordinary stamp—only because of love!

And she was dead against any children: they were only a constant worry, a messy lot that always got in the way. And they would surely hamper *her* career.

She was an enlightened, educated young woman. Before taking up acting, she was Miss Jameela Rashid, B.A. Of course, her parents had been poor. At best they were able to provide for her nothing better than ordinary, work-a-day, coarse-fibre clothes—no socks or stockings, no shoes or sandals. She had used nothing but plain water and occasionally some second-rate soap on her delicate, white skin. But in those days she was only a kid and knew almost nothing of the attractions, interests and charms that Life held.

She had looks, and she had talents. Still she had had her share of the throes of disappointments. Success seemed so far away that she thought disappointments will go on for ever.

It is so bitter to see others, with apparently no remarkable qualities, carry the palm, while one is left out, perhaps ignored. The career was so uncertain—for a long time. Occasionally there were fourth—and third-rate roles. And yet her mornings were strenuous with regular exercising to maintain the contours of her slim, beautiful body. Then her chance came. One was needed for the role of an attractive, lively, excited and demure college-girl. She was the one. From that leading role, soon she skyrocketted to stardom, to fame. And she loved her life as it now was: she loved the gaiety, the flattering attentions, the boisterous parties.

Then she became drunk with her success and thought she stood head and shoulders high above the crowd of men and women who belonged to the common run, poverty-stricken, compelled to live a dreary, hard life. They were big fools who, struggling for their own existence, had chosen to raise families of children to feed and clothe and look after. She lived in a hotel and had no worries—almost.

Abdul Hameed, the new hotel manager, took over from the retiring old Mr. Mathews, and was out to have a look round. Jameela was standing at her window, her soft hair flying in the air. She was humming a new tune she was to "do" shortly in a grand picture. When she saw him she knew he was *very* handsome. His dark eyes were penetrating. He had a well-groomed appearance, a well-built body with broad shoulders and a face that was full of childlike innocence. He had a distinctive personality, outstanding in a strange way.

She realised that for the first time she was experiencing a strange, deep feeling for a man.

But Hameed passed by, hardly noticing the actress.

That evening when Jameela returned to her room, she found she had left her windows open. All afternoon it had been raining so heavily that the rain-drops drizzling through the window had drenched the flooring, the carpets and her bedding. She was so annoyed. But this gave her an excuse: she sent for the hotel manager.

In a few minutes Hameed was there before her, listening to her apparently business-like complaint. In his heart he was saying, 'How killing she is.'

"Presently, Miss Jameela, I'll get the things changed."

For a long moment Jameela was silent: she was trying to drink in all the details of his overawing personality.

"Only if you had ordered the windows shut—and saved yourself so much trouble," the manager complained politely.

So far she had cleverly steered clear of love. Now it was different. She felt that she simply could not help. All the clever reserve, all the emotions, all the passionate youthfulness now came out to overpower her. She fell in love—and madly too.

Abruptly she began, "Could you do me, well, a favour—personally?"

"What can I do?"

"You see, Mr. Hameed, I have written a scenerio; but I'm rather bad at spellings and grammar," she lied. "It's in English."

"Well—!"

"Well, if you could just give me some of your time so we could correct it out and it could be ready early.."

That was the only excuse she readily could frame up.

Hameed knew he could not refuse so beautiful a lady so simple a request. As a matter of fact he was himself taken in.

"How about to-morrow night—or afternoon? I'm free then."

"Oh thanks so much. I think we can take our time over it."

After he left, she looked into her home-studio mirror. She was young, flirtatious, enticing. Would she look provocative yet innocent when Hameed would visit her?

When he came she noticed the change in *his* appearance. She could see all the details of a careful toilet. In his well-tailored clothes he was no longer the mere hotel manager.

The scenerio was what might well be called an excuse. The plot hinged round an uneasy, excited twenty-year-old bride and her passive, quiet fifteen-year-old groom who knew neither of love or of aught that a woman's heart desires. Jameela had meant to make it comedy, but Hameed could not see how it could be other than a tragedy. From there the discussions followed, and they soon came to talk of their own feelings about each other. Like the bride in the scenerio, she was making love to him.

She did not really wish to be tied down in wedlock. On the other hand she could not imagine life without Hameed. She loved him the more she came to know him. Hameed's idea was that of a warm, full-time companionship between man and wife. When he proposed she made an attempt to be elusive and flippant. But with Hameed as her problem she failed to find any other way out.

When they were married four months, Hameed thought she should give up her career. This was like a bolt from the blue. How could he be so selfish? She *had* borne so much to become the Jameela she was.

"But you can't—well—be an actress for ever, darling," Hameed said with a smile. "Surely some day we are going to have a child or two. And when they come you will forget all about this."

When she told him in plain words of her own views on children, he was shocked. Was there a *woman* who did not want children of her own?

"Children certainly age one and ruin the figure. One is kept out of the life one is entitled to."

During the first year of their marriage, she saw that children claimed a big part of Hameed's soul. He simply adored them. Little toys meant more to him than did the smartest of jewellery.

Life went on like this for two years, with all the ecstacies and emotions and love of two youthful lovers, dotted only here and there with moments of arguments over trifles that mattered to neither of them one way or the other.

During this time once Hameed came home and found a smart, quick young man in the room with Jameela. They held a film magazine between them, and were seated on the same sofa. Hameed thought he was only a co-actor discussing "work" with her. But the idea that it was not all as simple as that, also crossed his mind. He could not decide whether it really was the one or the other. There were no angry, cutting words, no hot arguments, no hanging of the doors. Yet the incident left its mark in his heart.

Then for a change they went out to Kashmir. There all by themselves they grew closer to each other. They had a happy time which they filled with laughter and songs and happy dreams. They walked hand in hand, like two happy pilgrims, in the saffron fields. Here she was just an ordinary woman, steeped in married love, with all its little worries over her husband's diet and comfort and rest.

Hameed whispered in her ear something soft and kissed her. The moon with all the stars, the fragrant cool air, the song of the soft winds, the knell of the temple bell, all held a spell of romanee for her. For once, she was the sweetheart wife of her man. They had both forgotten everything except their love—forgotten the Jameela who wanted no children and had a career of her own.

But when they came back that forgotten Jameela once more came between them.

A short while later she discovered that she was going to have a baby. She was enraged, angered. She even accused Hameed of his 'cunningness', of his 'selfishness.'

"*You* love children: *you* want 'em," she cried.

"I do. But how could I be cunning? How could I design? Come on, tell me." His voice was hard and cold.

"Well, but I don't want it," she said decisively.

"You can still talk like that? Our child is there, and you feel nothing but the same? I can't understand you...."

Jameela was silent.

"There's no way out. It's God's Will, and you can't go against Him," Hameed went on.

She hated his child yet she loved him, and feared his discord might mean hatred. In her mind she calculated that now that it *is* like this she could make the best of a bad situation. She could deliver the child, soon after it was born, to an ayah, and easily get back to work.

Hameed saw that she was taking no pre-natal care. He took her to a clinic where all the advice was available. What she was to do and what she was not to do, was told her in plain, simple words. But it was all wasted. She did not care one way or the other. She rather abandoned herself to do all the "don'ts," hoping thus secretly to secure a still birth.

She hated the coming baby. It had given her so unshapely a figure during the last months that she was ashamed even to be seen. The nearer the final hour drew, the more her hatred mounted.

Then for the first time she experienced the killing throes, and thought she came very close to death. After the baby was delivered she was convinced that she had had a narrow escape. Children *were* an all-round waste.

Hameed was delighted to see the baby. When she saw the delight in his eyes, she thought in her heart, "He doesn't love me at all. He is interested only in the baby."

Majeed was pale, weak and delicate. To Hameed he was Majjoo; but Jameela always called him plain Majeed.

When he was old enough, perhaps even Majjoo too felt that his mother did not own him. There were no moments when he could cling to her, or kiss her in his own way. He saw other mothers so fondly hug and cradle their children, even play with them. He would say, "If only my mother could also play with me." When other children repeated before him the fine stories their mothers had told them, and when he thought how those children must have enjoyed them, he seemed to say, "But Mother will never tell me a story." The busy Jameela had not time for this nonsense. She would never kiss him, or smile to him "Sweet, my darling." She would not own him in company. And the worst of it was that Majjoo knew of this.

In course of time he seemed to have tired of getting her to indulge in him, and he just gave up. He kept his distance; but still he would steal into her room, and, watching her, would imagine all sorts of things a kid gets from his mother.

One evening her make-up was not quite what she had wanted it to be. She was dissatisfied, and only because Majjoo was there by the doorpost, she blamed him for spoiling her efforts.

"For heaven's sake! Leave me—leave me alone," she yelled.

Small, hot tears rolled down his pale cheeks. He was thinking at the moment whether or not he should go up to her, kiss her and ask her to tell him a story.

Hameed came a bit late that night home. Majjoo was in bed, but still waking. His face was stained with tears and he looked such a tiny little thing.

Hameed kissed him; but Majjoo was not the happy kid he used to be on seeing his father after the day's absence.

Then Hameed learnt the whole of it. He stayed by Majjoo's bed and told him a happy story of a boy and a girl who had met a big wolf high up in the mountains, and by their own cleverness and courage, had not only escaped him but also killed him.

Even after Majjoo had slept away Hameed stayed there. Jameela was humming some song in her own room. He did not even see her that night. It was not so unusual for her; but that night she must have known the stranger she was in her own home.

They were no longer now the full-time, warm companions, no longer the happy pilgrims who had walked hand in hand in the saffron fields, singing happy songs.

Five months later the ayah wanted to go to be with her daughter who was going to have a baby. Disconcerting as it was, it nevertheless could not be helped. And Hameed was going away on a business visit to Madras. So Jameela was left alone with all of Majjoo on her hands.

But she took to studying a book on 'Natural Acting'. She was 'off-duty' these days. All her free hours she filled with that book.

One day Majjoo slipped on a Banana skin and fell against a heap of broken bricks. He got badly hurt.

By evening he had fever, and felt so hot. Following his own childish instinct, he went on to the bathroom and poured cold water on his body. Shivering chill came on. He rushed into bed. There was aching pain in all his limbs. His chest was so sore. He was moaning loudly. When she came to him, por Majjoo said, "I have a headache, Mother. I'm so hot".

But she said, "You are ..tired, I think. Stay quiet and sleep now".

He was moaning as if he was very sick. This was all so irksome to her: she was quite vexed. She could not read her book. She believed Majeed was not in a very bad way! So she thought of going to her highbrow neighbour for an hour or two, until Majeed had slept away.

"It's 9 o'clock, Majeed. Now stay put and sleep away. I'm going to Zara's"

"Don't leave me, Mother". Majjoo cried, with fright in his eyes.

And while Majjoo was still saying, "Don't leave me, Ma", she crossed out to the footpath in the garden.

At Zara's she had a good time. Zara's friends were in for the evening, which meant until late in the night. They were drunk and proved to be a gay party. They were all known to her, and they showered flat-

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Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

Would-be movie stars must possess other qualities besides good looks and clear diction; grace and poise are essential equipment with which to face the relentless camera. Moustached Rex Rickman, "tough guy" of British films who doubles for stars in dangerous roles, teaches students balance, rhythm, and suppleness of movement.

'Charm School' Prize Is Rs. 100,000 A Year

This small studio in the Charm School is the classroom for emotion. Here where starlets are put through the paces of play reading they learn to expres cinematic love and hate and becomme accustomed to the staring camera and glaring light.

Black-haired Constance Smith learns the intricacies of vowels and consonants at the hands of a member of the school's elocution staff. When Constance leaves the school her broad Irish accent will have been refined to a more standard English.

By Douglas Liversidge

The dream of would-be movie stars all over Britain is to be admitted to Czar Arthur Rank's charm school which aims to build up British stars to international proportions. And the prize for successful students is a contract rising to £7,000 a year.

LONDON:

Drabness falls behind when you enter the door of the box-like building in the twisting thoroughfare known as Highbury New Park in north London. For within this building is a glittering school of charm, a nursery in which Britain's Rank Film Organisation aims to rear the stars of tomorrow.

To further his plans to compete successfully in the world's movie markets, Rank is attempting to discover and create a sufficient variety of movie personalities to challenge Hollywood. His charm school has for its head former actress Molly Terraine. and admission to the school is the dream of would-be starlets.

It is a thorny road that leads to Highbury usually starting with the sweat and toil of the repertory theatre. Yet there are short cuts. A Dublin cinema, for instance, ran a competition to find a girl most like Hedy Lamarr. Gorgeous-eyed Constance Smith secured the prize—and a Rank contract. And Norma Simpson, a young lady with a delectable smile, crossed the Rank threshold by way of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

But these are exceptions. When David Henley, Rank's Director of Artists, sends his scouts in search of talent. they invariably roam the laborious school of repertory theatres or the dingy offices of actors' agents.

Many Fail To Survive Tests

Film charm is an inexorable taskmaster, and the glamour created around a budding starlet is so often the facade of a gruelling life Many fail to survive these tests.

In a bleak studio in the Highbury building, housing untidy galleries and gantries, brilliant arc-light beats down on flashing rapiers and white, padded breasts. Rex Rickman, "rough-neck" of the British screen, is teaching Mr. Rank's proteges the subtle art of swordsmanship.

Fencing gives grace and suppleness of movement", says Miss Terraine. "It develops quickness of the eye and. above all, concentration".

But fencing is merely one aspect of a tedious six-months' course in which film tyros are expected to learn something about almost everything. How to laugh, how to cry. How to walk, how to sit down. More important than all. how to breathe and speak.

This is Molly Terraine's task. She smoothes out the dialects. and removes hissing from speech when in front of the microphone. She teaches love and hate, nonchalance and fear Rehearsals, more rehearsals. Molly Terraine's classes are more rigorous and exasperating than the fencing and remedial exercises in the studio floor.

"Give me expression. Repeat, repeat", she commands rather testily. until her victim, almost driven to tears, utters a shriek of despair.

She Herself Suffered

Yet beneath this veneer of strictness is understanding. In her care Molly Tirraine has a group of people susceptible to obessions and whims. Molly Terraine herself suffered the same aspirations and despairs. Her skill was forged under the toughness of "rep" and touring companies and refined in London's West End.

"Usually the students who show most promise are those keen to learn every facet of filmdom", she says. "To have a good voice and deportment are not the sole essentials. A star must be intelligent, curious to know the hows and whys of filming.

"Only occasionally do you find a true artist. You can produce a synthetic

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CLASSICAL MUSIC *Vs.* FILM MUSIC

Here is another rejoinder to the article "In Defence of Film Music" which we published some weeks ago. Though not so outspoken and acidulous as the previous contribution of Mrs. Susheela Misra, this article deserves a careful study at the hands of all music-lovers. The author makes out a strong case for the reconciliation of both types of music.

By Miss Krishna Udyavarkar

The common saying that classical music is being butchered by Film Music is a complete misnomer. On the other hand, Film Music, it will be readily conceded, is only an offspring of classical music. Research work is carried on in classical music, and hidden tendencies, unexplored, half developed tunes, modes of Ragas and songs are dug out, refined and once again made popular by Films. The western system of orchestration is an innovation which the more practical and unorthodox film music directors introduced in Indian Music. Folk Tunes which were uncared for by the classical musician were greatly encouraged by Films which sounded new to the people and caught their ear.

Here one must give great credit to film music—why to film music only, but to films themselves which are the most modern means of cheap entertainment which are effective with immense potentialities of propagating new ideas and of exploring new fields of culture. Film Music Directors were clever enough to collect all the folk tunes of different provinces and set them to songs of their own. Thus Folk music became very popular. They sincerely deserve credit for once again bringing to limelight our forgotten culture.

A By-Product

Due to western education and modern social conditions highbrows of music hardly came in contact with village folk and their culture. The classical musician, although he knew folk tunes, did not much care for them, for with him it was a question of demand and supply. The cream of high class Society expecting the "Gharanadar Ustads" to be the custodians of classical music, expected them to provide only classicals, hence the supply. Classical musicians considered folk and light music cheap, because it was an ordinary affair to them—the song of the plough, the song of the reaper and so forth.

They did not find any scope for development in it. They were trained for classical music only. Since they did not develop Folk music, they could not sing it with so much ease and flexibility. They developed their voices only to suit classical tunes ignoring folk music as simple tunes. They took pleasure in learning the classical styles and after mastering them they tried to introduce innovations within certain accepted, standards. This afforded an opportunity to film musicians to steal a march over them, and with the help of the screen and western orchestration, they were easily able to capture the minds of the public.

Film music is a by-product of classical music just as politics is a branch of sociology. It has necessarily an advantage over classical music and has got a field for creating, developing and innovating new styles. Classical music was rotting simply because it lacked State encouragement. The Gharanadar Musicians were mostly poor, illiterate, uncared for, criticised, discouraged and treated like dirt. The Radio came too late, and when it came, be it said to its credit, it has done a lot to preserve India's ancient culture by inviting Musicians from all over India and broadcasting their programmes.

Stereotyped Affairs

Recording companies specialised in preserving the voices and styles of musicians. In this respect the contribution of films towards the preservation of classical music cannot be gainsaid. Even a picture like "Tan Sen" where high class musical talent was necessary, the whole music was made cheap bringing down the grand style of the Great Saint Tan Sen to the lowest level of singing. Films and Film Music have become the monopoly of a few people. They produce the same stereotyped triangular love affairs and love songs. Unfortunately instead of improving the standard of music, they are degenerating it. The popular song 'Akhiyan Mila ke' is sung right from a college student to a butler to harass a poor, helpless girl on the roads. Has this sort of popularity any merit in it?

Film Music, unlike Classical music, does not usually tend to spiritualism. It lives in a world of its own. Appreciation of film music by the four anna public who start whistling and pass indecent remarks when a love song is being sung on the screen shows only debased morality and not genuine popularity. Classical music not only improves one's health, but leads one to a higher plane of philosophy. It is another form of Yoga. The difference between classical music and film music is like the difference between a highly classical Drama of Shakespeare and American True Romances. People who are genuinely interested in music can be interested in both classical as well as film music since the ultimate object of both is to create something beautiful and sublime.

Limitations Of Film Music

The basic difference between classical and film music is that, while the former is restricted by certain rules and regulations, the latter is like imagination which can wander from place to place, from object to object. Classical musicians have the capacity to sing film music, but very few film musicians are capable of singing classical music. If they cannot sing, they give the excuse that classical music spoils the voice of film musicians. In the interest of art, this is the rudest insult one can fling at classical music.

A classical Musician requires only a Tanpoora and Tabla to sing, while a film musician needs a whole paraphernalia of orchestra without which his music fall flat. Secondly, a classical musician can be led on the spur of the moment by inspiration, while there is no such scope for the latter who is more mechanical and uses an artificial voice adjusting it to the microphone. One single line omitted either by the singer or the orchestra would mean a hallaballoo. The singer is solely dependent on the music director without the least scope for initiating his own individuality. Musical genius depends first on the music director and then on the singer.

Film Music is also limited by time. The oft repeated remark that before one finishes smoking a cigarette the song is over is appropriate. The new Waltz Rhythm and the variations in 'Laya' about which Mr. Bhaskar Rao Amembal has mentioned, are not something very startling; some very old type Thumries contain many such stunts. Film music is difficult to be sung effectively in concerns unless it is properly organized, songs printed and notations written down with a huge paraphernalia of expensive orchestra losing the whole spirit of Indian music. Half the time in film music is taken up by the orchestra, so from this one can easily judge the quality of music. Westernised music does not go to the heart of the villager. The technique of western music should be copied, the clarity of the voice and expressions and not the tunes. It is often noticed that some of the film songs are sung with a westernised pronunciation which is really unIndian.

Familiarity Breeds Contempt

It is said that classical music is bound by limitations of time in its appeal. Genuine classical music can never have a limit. It is like an ocean with every possibility of creating storms and tempests, producing sound effects discovering varieties of fish, herbs and precious stones. If classical music is not appreciated, it is because the musicians lack in talent. They do not create new music, but dogmatically follow their own styles Cheesas and Ragas composed of great musicians cannot be indiscriminately altered which some of the half-baked and ill-equipped modern classical musicians try to do and produce a bad effect on the listeners. But if a musician is really talented, every time he sings he generally creates a new atmosphere. Some of the topmost artists of the present day like Ustad Fayyaz Khan, Pandit Onkar Nath Thakur, Vinayak Rao Patwardhan, Roshanara Begum and Hirs Bai and a few others often sing the very same songs, but every time they sing they have something new to depict which the uninitiated calls 'repetitions.' Classical Music is a creative art. Talent and genius can never be stagnant.

It is high time that classical and film musicians combined together and made a serious attempt to preserve India's dying culture. If they combine together, they can certainly produce another "Bambi" or "Fantasia" instead of 'dubbing' them as at present. It is to be hoped that since independence is in sight, the State will take effective steps to root out everything that is detrimental to India's heritage and culture.

Between Ourselves

Classical Music Or Film Music?

We have had quite a controversy on this issue and contributions still continue to pour in. On this page itself there is an article in defence of classical music, while a letter appears below vehemently attacking it! As this threatens to go beyond our hands, we may as well say here that this controversy will be closed next week by a rejoinder by Mr. Bhaskarrao Amembal who gave it the kick-off.

The interest created by this issue shows at any rate that our readers are **not** philistines—though classical musicwallahs may consider the film-music fans something worse than philistines!

We personally are all for classical music though (with apologies to our Art Critic) we plead guilty occasionally to tuning in to film music, too—apart from enjoying it along with the films! We don't believe that there is an either/or choice about it. The film has come to stay with us—and what is an Indian film without a few duets and dance-numbers interspersed with a liberal dose of love songs?

The exponents of classical music certainly deserve support in the fight they are putting in for a worthy cause. But they really harm their cause when they talk of outlawing film music altogether from the ether. There is no wand of Prospero which can do that—now! Nor is there any threat to classical music as such from the canned stuff. It may even draw strength from the latter. What will not a devotee of classical music give, for example, to see a full-length feature of a concert by maestros like the late Abdul Karim Khan or Faiyaz Khan on the screen?

A brilliant idea and no copyright claimed either!

*

Classical Music—No, Thanks!

"Smt. Susheela Misra's attack on Film Music in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly of 13-4-1947 is based mostly on the mistaken notion that "popularity need not necessarily be an index of greatness."

If popularity is not the index of greatness, how could one decide which is great and which is not? Whenever I sing a song, my friends vehemently protest that I am becoming a public nuisance. And, if I were to follow Smt. Susheela Misra's doctrine and imagine that all my friends are fools who could not recognise the latent greatness of my music, what a calamity it would be for my poor neighbours!

It is true that the popularity of a film song is short-lived, but it is only expected to be so. But if she implies that the attraction of the public towards film music is only a temporary craze, she is again mistaken. The younger generation as a class like film music only, and it should not be surprising if classical music disappears completely in another 100 years or so.

Smt. Susheela Misra rightly attacks the usage of obscene and vulgar words in film music. But that does not certainly mean that the tunes of film music are obscene, vulgar, etc., because the appeal of music is not so much dependent on the words as on the tune. The film songs are popular not because they are sung in the films, but because they are from the class of lighter music. Otherwise the fans of film songs could not have liked the Bhajans and other unsentimental songs sung on the screen.

Smt. Susheela Misra says that "classical Ragas are being broadcast from the A.I.R. Stations day after day and yet we again and again eagerly switch on our radios to hear the same ragas for the 'n'th time." If she does it, I can admire her whole-heartedly as I can admire a fire-eater or an acrobat, but it is an established fact that the majority of the radio listeners switch on their radios for film music only. And that reminds me too, that it is high time the Broadcasting Stations reduced the hours for classical music rigorously as the public who has raised the funds for Broadcasting Stations prefer lighter music. If more light music and less classical music is being broadcast, the radio will become more popular in India and the radio manufacturers may as well take up this matter."

C. VIKRAMAN.

Calcutta.

We don't suppose any comments are called for on this beyond those already made in our introductory remarks.—Ed.

*

Too Much.....

"Will it be something too much if, besides the Short Story and the (Humorous) Skit, one short and humorous story too is spaced in your magazine? Surely the regular as well as the casual readers will welcome and appreciate the inclusion of a humorous story in your weekly issue.

I would, also, like you to consider the inclusion of one chapter, or page from world's famous books, in the pages of your 'Weekly', which may well stand the chances of popular liking just like your present "Last Page."

G. S. SANKARNARAYAN.

Bombay.

This is in continuation of the BCW version of old Aesop's fable to which we alluded last week. We wonder if we can adjust the matter by interchanging the titles of our two regular features and calling them respectively: Humorous Story (P. 2) and Short Skit (P. 23). Meanwhile we hope our good Samaritan Mr. S. V. Rajagopaldas (author of Humorous Skit on ditto) will oblige by contributing either of the proposed features.—Ed.

*

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

Character Study Of An Arch Hypocrite

WHY SMUTS IS SMUTS

By W. E. B. Du Bois

There is no person who illustrates better the confusion and paradox of our present situation than Jan Christian Smuts. It is characteristic that he should be named "Christian".

It is characteristic that he should be the man who lately presided over the British War Council in the absence of Churchill; that he should be called "one of the world's few illustrious men" and at the same time stand to most of us as they typical representative of the hypocrisy, double-dealing and coldly-calculated cruelty of the modern world.

I am at a loss to understand how Mr. Smuts regards himself. I saw him at San Francisco in 1945, standing before the assembled nations of the world and pleading for "human rights." A year later, before the United Nations, he was asking that the natives of Southwest Africa be turned over to the Union of South Africa, to be treated as the natives are there: that is, disfranchised, forbidden to form or join labour unions, compelled to accept the lowest of modern wages under partially slave conditions, deprived of practically all civil rights.

Background

What can this man think of himself? How did he come to be? To seek answers for this, we must become familiar with his background. We must remember that he belonged to the Boers, "God-fearing men" who regarded the natives of South Africa as made for their benefit, and who said in the constitution of their church, "There shall never be any equality between blacks and whites in South Africa"; and there never has been.

Until he was twelve years old, this boy was unable to read and write and spoke a language which was a mixture of South African Dutch and native Bantu dialect. He probably never forgets this and despises black folk accordingly.

When he got a chance to go to school, he studied coldly and furiously and with single mind, until he landed at Christ Church College, Cambridge University, England. Here then, are two keys to his career: his lowly birth and discouraging surroundings, and his sudden acquaintance with the might of accomplishment of the British Empire. He had intellectual ambitions. He wrote while in college on the personality of Walt Whitman. He became a lawyer and returned to South Africa.

There he came in contact with Cecil Rhodes and became a firm servant of capitalistic investment. It is ominous that in the very year he was born, diamonds were found at Kimberly; and when he was sixteen and beginning his English education, gold was found on the Witwatersrand.

In 1895, Smuts opened his law office at Cape Town, and became an eager follower of Cecil Rhodes, who was bent on making Africa British. But what Smuts wanted was the capitalistic development of South Africa for the benefit of the Boers; and he wanted power especially. As the Boers taunted him later:

Jannie's for South Africa,
One and great and free.
But he says, "If you want it so,
You must leave it all to me."

When England, through Dr. Jameson, tried to seize control of South Africa, this was too much for Smuts. He was left out of the inner circle. He withdrew to leadership of the Boers and developed hatred toward England and especially toward Milner, the High Commissioner.

The Secret Bond

The Boer War came in 1899 and Smuts became the guerrilla chief, fighting for the Boers against the English. He was nearly killed by the black Basutos, but he saved Winston Churchill, then a war correspondent, from being shot, and put him in a detention camp. Finally when peace came Smuts was one of the chief negotiators, although characteristically not regularly appointed so that he did not have actually to vote.

Botha, the chief Boer leader, and Smuts now became the leaders of South Africa and Smuts naturally had to pay for his change of face. He was hated by the Boers, he was suspected by the English. But he played a smooth double game until, in 1910, he secured self-rule for the Union of South Africa from the British and control of the black labour force by disfranchizing them and the coloured people.

Botha died in 1919, but in the meantime Smuts had fought through the First World War in Southwest Africa and in East Africa, and had spent much time in England, as a member of the Imperial War Cabinet. He was flattered, honoured, and groomed for securing British investment in African wealth for the Empire. He was rapidly becoming the first South African. Naturally he was for the League of Nations; but to illustrate specifically what that meant, let us for a moment stop and remember the Bondelschwarts.

"Bondelschwarts"

Once upon a time the word "Bondelschwarts" evoked among intelligent readers the response: "Southwest Africa" and "Smuts." But that was twenty-five years ago and we have forgotten. On Sept. 8, 1922, the Assembly of the League of Nations listened to a speech by a Negro from Haiti, Dantes Bellegarde calling attention to the "League's duties to mankind" and referring to "the recent reported massacre of Bondelschwarts Hottentots by a South African expeditionary force". Bellegarde asked full investigation. The United States controller of Haitian finances promptly disallowed the Haitian delegate's expenses as a member of the Assembly, but the Assembly ordered the Mandates Commission to investigate.

The commission was embarrassed. It had no right to investigate or summon any witness except the South African government itself. Prime Minister Smuts admitted that to quell "a revolt" he had sent a force of 390 men with four machineguns and two bombing planes against a tribe of natives of whom less than 200 were alleged to have had shotguns; only forty-five guns were actually found. The South Africans killed over a hundred men, women and children, and wounded several hundred more.

"Why?" asked the Mandates Commission, very politely. Well, the real reasons for the revolt were not clear. But a commission of inquiry appointed by Smuts himself showed that these natives had not paid the tax on sheep dogs. This tax, which the Germans, when in control, had not levied at all, had been raised by the Union from no tax on one dog and dol. 1.25 on a second, to dol. 5.00 on the first and dol. 50.00 for ten dogs. The natives could not pay and between September, 1921, and January, 1922, over a hundred of them had been arrested as tax delinquents and fined ten dollars each.

There were other grievances, connected with the fact that hereditary chiefs had been displaced and that the poor Boer farmers pouring in from the Union (over 20,000 between 1914 to 1936) had no money to pay hired labour and scarcely needed to, as they were allowed to "recruit" their own labour wherever they found it. Natives naturally complained, but as the white commissioner testified "there was no mass insurrection," and the rising could have been prevented by timely action by the authorities. The Mandates Commission decided in a burst of understatement that the occurrence was "regrettable" and the repression "carried out with excessive severity."

How He Did It

Thereupon, General Smuts and South Africa, being satisfied that the Mandates Commission was powerless, rolled up their sleeves and went to work. They gave the law-making power over these 300,000 square miles of territory, with 300,000 natives, exclusively to the white administrator, with a council elected by the whites. They allowed the natives to keep fifteen per cent of the land and gave thirty per cent to the whites outright with a good prospect of getting the other fifty-five per cent in due time. They transferred the Union native legislation bodily to the mandate, with pass-laws and concentration areas. Practically black labour was reduced to serfdom and not a single government school has yet, in 1947, been established, although the government gives a pittance to 4,000 native pupils in the eighty-three mission schools which serve the whole colony.

Why is Mr. Smuts, the great humanitarian, so anxious and insistent on this great expanse of desert, somewhat larger than Texas with only one inhabitant to a square mile? The fact is there are diamonds, gold, tin, vanadium and other minerals in the territory and a good trade in hides. These are being developed by investors from Europe and America. Before the last war over dol. 100,000,000 of foreign capital had been invested in South-West Africa, and the Union Government had obligingly stepped in and helped protect the diamond monopoly in accordance with the pattern now in use in the Union of South Africa.

In other words, South-West Africa is part of that vast investment of industry in Africa which depends for its profits on the low wages of labour, primitive conditions of work and the seizure of the land. Small wonder that Great Britain agrees with Mr. Smuts, while the United States, represented by the pious Mr. Dulles, has climbed carefully on the fence to overlook the situation.

Essence Of Hypocricy

After the First World War, Smuts made alliance with Hertzog, who represented the Boers and hated him. But through the alliance he became eventually Prime Minister of South Africa and a most eminent Englishman. He lectured on "freedom" at St. Andrew's University in 1934; he spoke on "plans for a better world" in 1942. He found time to write and publish a philosophical treatise on "Holism" in which he said, "The rise of self-protection of wholes in the Whole is the slow but unerring process of this holistic universe."

And yet this is the man who refuses to give to the black South African, even though he may be a university graduate and of unblemished character, any voice, not only in government, but even in industry: and who does this because unless he stands on this platform, he loses his political leadership of the Union of South Africa. If this is not the essence of opportunistic hypocrisy, then the word has lost its meaning.—(New Masses).

About The Author

Born in Feb. 23, 1868, in Great Barrington, Mass. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois is one of the greatest living Americans. He is a noted historian, author, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Director of Special Research for the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People. Of him it has been aptly said: "No single individual represents in his own person so clearly as does Du Bois the gifts bestowed on America by the Negro".

£ 500 Award For Young Authors

SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S CONTRIBUTION TO SCHEME

Britain's world-famous author, Somerset Maugham is encouraging young writers to acquaint themselves with the manners and customs of other countries. It has been announced by the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers that a special trust fund administered by them is being formed for this specific purpose.

This has been made possible through Mr. Maugham's generosity, and will enable an award of £500 to be offered each year to one of Britain's younger authors who has published a literary work of outstanding promise. It may be either Poetry, Fiction, Criticism, History, Biography, Belles-Lettres or Philosophy, but dramatic works are excluded.

The successful candidate must undertake to spend not less than three months in a country other than Britain and devote the prize money to covering the expenses of this stay abroad. This emphasises that the true purpose of the award is to encourage young authors to travel in order to widen their outlook and increase their knowledge and understanding of the culture and outlook of other countries. By so extending their mental horizon they will broaden both the basis and influence of contemporary British literature.

Synthetic Wood

Synthetic wood — a substitute for real wood and possessing all its qualities — manufactured in accordance with a special process from synthetic resin and paper was recently on view at an exhibition in London.

Known as Holoplast, this product in addition to being very light is very strong and completely impervious to extreme heat and cold. In the opinion of experts, this type of synthetic wood is well suited for panelling in ships, built-in cupboards, fittings and so on.

90-Foot Aluminium Bridge

The construction of the world's first moving-span bridge to be made of aluminium alloys will begin shortly. It is being built for the River Wear Commissioners.

The bridge will have a span of 90 feet and will carry a 4 ft. 8-1/2 in. gauge railway track, but no road traffic. The machinery for operating the bridge will be placed below ground level.

By using aluminium alloys instead of steel the weight of the bridge will be considerably reduced, yet it will be quite as strong and less susceptible to corrosion.

A Writer-Director Puts Himself On Trial

What is perhaps the most unique trial in the history of the Indian motion pictures began here to-day at Zero Hour in the Court of Fantasy when K. A. Abbas, undistinguished journalist and dabbler in films, was charged under Section 14 of the Defence of the Films Act, for the crime of having produced a film called *"Dharti-Ke-Lal"* (alias "Children of The Earth") which, according to overwhelming evidence produced by the prosecution, was a revolting and gruesome perpetration on celluloid and militated against all the sacred canons of decent and popular filmcraft.

Answering charges of abetment and complicity, along with the chief accused, were five others—V. P. Sathe, Associate-Producer, Balraj Sahni, Shombhu Mitra and P. K. Gupte, Associate Directors, and P. P. Samant, Proprietor of Peerless Pictures and B. P. Samant and Co., who financed the production.

Long before Zero Hour the courtroom was crowded to suffocation by producers, directors, stars, featured players, technicians and extras all of whom had travelled hundreds of miles from all the major centres of film production to attend this trial. The gorgeous *Saris* of the female stars and the mauve and purple sharkskin

By Khwaja Ahmad Abbas

suits and bush-shirts of the male stars presented a spectacle to which only the technicolour camera could do justice.

Also present were a score of film journalists sharpening their pencils and their wits to give 'pointed' description of this trial which was going to put an end to the mischievous activities of one who, as their spokesman put it, had been "not only a disgrace to the profession of film journalism but a menace to the entire film industry."

The Judge & The Jury

Precisely at the stroke of the Zero Hour, the Judge and members of the Jury filed in. His Lordship who had once produced a stunt thriller called "Insaf ki Bandooq", strode in, resplendant in a gold-embroidered gown and wig (supplied free for the occasion by the famous screen costumier, Kakkarlal Kapdewala) and followed by the 1" members of the Jury—most of whom knew the accused very well and so could be expected to be completely impartial in their judgment. Five of them were producers whose films, on one occasion or another, Abbas had reason to criticise; three were distributors who had saved themselves from financial disaster by refusing to handle "Dharti Ke Lal"; three were exhibitors who had similarly resisted Abbas's blandishments to screen the worthless IPTA film in their cinemas; one was the editor of a famous film magazine which specialised in lurid exploitation of Abbas's private life; and the remaining two were representatives of the great cinemagoing public—one of whom had won nation-wide fame by seeing Bombay Talkies, "Kismet" 116 times in Calcutta, while the other had hit the headlines as the man who saw "Rattan" 97 times in succession, in Bombay.

Immediately after the Judge and Jury took their seats, the prisoner, looking a miserable sight, was led to the dock and the proceedings began. His Lordship asked the Gandhi-Jinnah Cap Counsel. (This being the era of the Congress-League Coalition Interim Government, the 'Crown', as a symbol of government, had been duly replaced) to read the indictment.

The Indictment

The Gandhi-Jinnah Cap Counsel proved to be an ex-producer who, having once produced a crime thriller called "Chiri-Ka-Ghulam", had since reverted to his original profession of law. In ringing tones which would have delighted the heart of any sound recordist, he read the staggering document which so exhaustively and yet so concisely catalogued the heinous crimes of the accused.

"Whereas" read the indictment, "the accused who is a journalist by profession and in that capacity has been doing different odd jobs—from covering political conferences to reporting dog shows and art exhibitions.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 225 unused James Motorcycle Engines, 125 CC, (150 in original cases) together with a large quantity of cased spares, located at Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantt. All for sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs.* 1,00,000/-. Details of spare parts are available from Disposals Offices in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Cawnpore, Karachi and Madras.

2. 3,90,000 unused Mazri Shirts for Prisoners of War (with black diamond patches), in various sizes, located at Ordnance Depot, Harbanspura, near Lahore. *Reserve price annas eight each.* Bids for minimum of 50,000 Shirts.

3. 3200 unused Indian Cotton (Cambric) Parachutes, 28' diameter (each parachute made up of 80 yards of fabric in 112 panels and 350 yards of silk cordage), in colours white, orange, red, blue and black, located at R.A.F. 101 A.S.P., Chakeri, Cawnpore. *Reserve price Rs.* 35/- *each.* Bids for the whole quantity only.

4. 4000 unused Indian Silk Parachutes, 28' diameter (each parachute made up of 80 yards of fabric in 112 panels and 350 yards of silk cordage) in colours white, orange, red, blue and black, located at R.A.F. 101 A.S.P., Chakeri, Cawnpore. *Reserve price Rs.* 100/- *each.* Bids for minimum of 500 parachutes.

5. 1360 unused Silk Parachutes, 18' diameter (each parachute made up of 30 yards of fabric in 54 panels and 90 yards of silk cordage), located at R.A.F. 101 A.S.P., Chakeri, Cawnpore. *Reserve price Rs.* 40/- *each.* Bids for the whole quantity only.

6. 420 tons of spike nails (4",5",7",9",10") located at 005 Base Ordnance Depot, Panagarh. *Reserve price Rs.* 300/- *per ton.* Bids for minimum of 60 tons.

7. 1200 tons of spike nails (4",5",7",9",10"), located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cheoki, Allahabad. *Reserve price Rs.* 300/- *per ton.* Bids for mimimum of 60 tons.

8. 3600 unused Brazing Lamps, 5 pint, located at C.O.D., Cheoki, Allahabad. *Reserve price Rs.* 15/- *each.* Bids for minimum of 100 lamps.

9. 190 unused Bitumen Heaters, 200/350 gallons, located at E.S.D., Kurla, near Bombay *Reserve price Rs.* 1200/- *each.* Bids for minimum of 10 heaters.

Quantities of Items 2 to 9 inclusive are approximate.

The higest bid above the rese rve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by May 11th, 1947 will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by May 19th, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on May 12th, 1947. Stores must be removed by June 3rd 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is".

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "WS21", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in a Scheduled Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore.

AC 258

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

'NOT GUILTY'!

"Whereas the aforesaid Abbas, from the beginning of his journalistic career, evinced a diabolical interest in films and for some years hoodwinked his editor and proprietor in appointing him the film critic of an otherwise respectable newspaper,

"Whereas, the accused exploited this position to subversively overlook the sacred tradition of publishing prepared write-ups supplied free by the publicity managers of different studios and instead used the columns of his cinema pages to sling mud at the artistic masterpieces of reputable and old-established studios and instead 'boosting' dull and boring pictures which he called 'Progressive and purposeful'

"Whereas, when at last the producers managed to have him thrown out of his film critic's job, he insidiously wormed his way into some studios in the guise of a story-writer and screen-playwright.

"Whereas, the stories that he managed by some devilish ruse to sell to these studios were all in direct variance with the tradition of our immortal screen classics like *"Zinda Lash"* and *"Toofan Mail"*, and were one of the factors in corrupting the taste of the innocent cinegoers—the other factors being the unfortunate success of the pictures of some of Abbas's friends, patrons and paymasters like Shantaram who, like Abbas, were all trying to escape from the escapist tendency in films and suffered from the illusion that realism might pay at the box-office.

"Whereas, meanwhile, Abbas actively aided and abetted a group of Communists, near Communists, and pseudo-Communists to establish an Association called the Indian People's Theatre which was neither Indian (having been started out of Moscow Gold) nor did it possess a theatre, and the only PEOPLE who came to its shows were either workers or peasants or pink intellectuals (and who ever believed such a rabble to be PEOPLE),

"Whereas, this aforesaid Indian People's Theatre Association, also known by its initials IPTA, by staging shows that were only propaganda, was not only striking at the roots of our illustrious Indian Stage and alienating the people's affection from the tradition of such great plays as *"Khoon-Ka-Khoon"* and *'Bilwamangal"*, but also indirectly corrupting the pure Art-for-cash atmosphere of our film industry by infecting the minds of young and impressionable writers and directors with the dangerous views of "Progressive and Purposeful" films,

"Whereas, the chief accused was not content merely to have the IPTA stage its plays, but entered into a conspiracy with the five accomplices on trial along with him, and went ahead jointly to produce with them the film called *"Dharti-Ke-Lal"*,

"Whereas, the film, when completed, turned out to be an indecently realistic and morbidly gruesome record of the alleged Bengal famine which, as can be proved by the truthful reports of His Majesty's Government as well as the well-fed appearance of the stars, in any Bengali film, never happened at all outside the imagination of notoriously unreliable writers like Krishenchander and Bijon Bhattacharya and the sponsors of the IPTA film,

"Whereas this film deliberately betrays the cause of pure entertainment in films.

"Whereas, it is a challenge to all that is sacred in the tradition of the cinema in general and the Indian Cinema in particular.

"Whereas, the existence of irres-

(Continued on Page 21)

Ronne's Antarctic Diary

PART IV

Of the 22 men and women on the expedition only four had ever visited the Antarctic before. The first impressions of the Antarctic Greenhorns (two of them women the first ever to set foot on the south polar continent) reproduced on this page bear the stamp of a great spiritual experience.

Mrs. Finn Ronne

RONNE ANTARCTIC RESEARCH EXPEDITION BASE, PORT OF BEAUMONT, TEXAS" ANTARCTICA, April 7. Early on the morning of March 12, the first wisp of shoreline of the mysterious Antarctic continent loomed thrillingly upon the horizon. From listening to my explorer husband's reminiscences of earlier expeditions, I thought I knew much of this strange waste. But I was completely unprepared for the indescribable beauty of the land we were then rapidly approaching.

As we drew closer, all pulses on board quickened. But for Mrs. Darlington and me, it was just a bit more thrilling than it could possibly have been for any of the men. Only four men in our group ever had seen the Aantarctic before But, though some women had seen it, not a one ever had set foot there, let alone wintered in that land of danger and extremes.

As far as I could see from the ship, the region ahead of us consisted of one mountain after another each higher and lovelier than the one before it. All were covered with snow and ice. Glaciers could be seen winding down mountain passes. The scene was a magnificent one.

I was in the first landing party of five to go ashore on Stonington Island. As we walked up the hill which hid the camp my husband abandoned in 1941, I paused a moment to look around at scenery so lovely as to be almost terrifying.

From the top of the hill I could see the camp built on rocky ground partially surrounded by snow. All around me were the mountains enclosing Stonington island, and behind the camp was a glacier two miles wide.

The sun shone brightly over the whole area. From snow, ice and the bare mountain sides were reflected stark pinks, reds, violets, greens and blacks.

The sun shone on the water, unruffled, still, mirror-like. The icebergs, those castles of the sea, glittered like diamonds and frowned briefly as they drifted into the shadows cast by the mountains.

This, I realized, and it came almost as a surprise, this was the end of the world. This was the Antarctic

Mrs. Harry Darlington

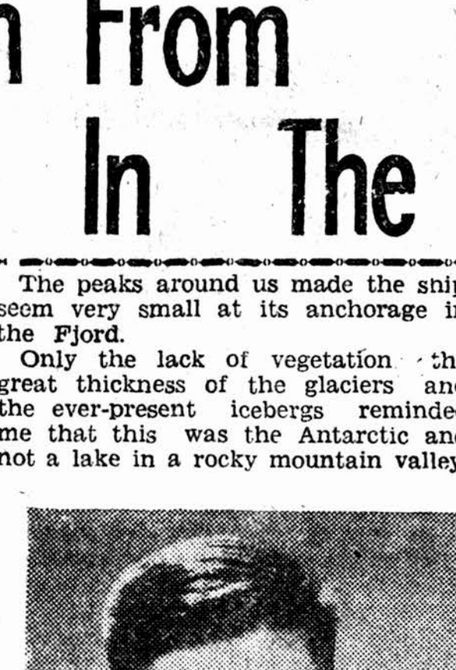
Though I've been here nearly a month, I still catch my breath at times when I realize that I am not off on a week's ski-trip somewhere in the Adirondacks or in Canada—but am many thousands of miles from the things which make up life in the United States. And, as I look back, I wonder if I have not perhaps been building my life around insignificant things.

Here there is no rushing to get to appointments with hairdressers, no conniving for that special frock in the latest edition of a fashion magazine. The two things that are really important are: (a) Melting enough snow to wash my hair; (b.) Finding enough clothing that is not too large stuffing feet into four pairs of heavy socks to make my boots stay on.

Lipstick is a great morale booster, as any woman knows. And that's true even in the Antarctic—or would be if we could wear any. But even this little womanly "must" has to be sacrificed. For no man on an expedition will stand red smears on cups when it's his turn to do the dishes.

So the three things a woman spends most time thinking about in the United States—clothes, make-up and her hair—are concerns of the past for us here. This is indeed a man's world! But I wouldn't be any place else right now!

After a day of geoligizin, I sat down on an outcrop looking eastward and saw a magnificent panorama—perhaps the most beautiful scene of my life. A long-lingering Antarctic sunset tinged the snowfields pink; turreted blue icebergs filled the bay; great glaciers pushed icy



Robert Dodson, Surveyor

I was impressed most of all by the warmth, serenity and colour of the scene as we arrived at the base on a calm, sunny afternoon in the late Antarctic summer. There was colour in the steep rock faces, in the icebergs and the glacier ice; colours that I had never expected to see, which cannot be reproduced faithfully in photographs.

Despatch From The First Women In The Antarctic

Robert L. Nichols, Geologist

green tongues to the sea; and brown and black rocks marked the steep sided mountains pushing their summits thousands of feet above sea level.

I asked myself as on previous occasions when viewing new scenery how does this compare with what many say is the greatest example of erosion and the most awesome and sublime spectacle on the planet—the Gran Canyon. The answer was immediate. No comparison can be made. Each is majestic, unique and inspirational in its own way.

Viewing the scene as a geologist, I was impressed by the fact that probably at no other time during the millions of years of the geological history of this area was the scenery so grand. Breath taking! For this I was thankful.

The peaks around us made the ship seem very small at its anchorage in the Fjord.

Only the lack of vegetation the great thickness of the glaciers and the ever-present icebergs reminded me that this was the Antarctic and not a lake in a rocky mountain valley.

Harries-Clichy Peterson

Upon my arrival in Marguerite Bay, Antarctica, I experienced an awe-inspiring change from my accustomed urban life. Glaciers cracked with sharp resounding shots; flow ice bombarded the shore with every move; avalanches of ice were continuously roaring downward. All these sounds made me more respectful of the forces of nature than ever did shovelling snow from sidewalks back home.

Arthur Owen, Boy Scout

I have never witnessed such a scene of wild beauty—the great white wilderness broken by tumultuous mountain peaks rising steeply from sea level gave me a feeling of adventure and inspiration. Then the unsurpassed Antarctic sunset closes the day and the whistling of the winds and the howling of husky teams fill the air—and I know I shall find no rest in Antarctica, and none again without it.

Clarence O. Fiske, Climatologist

Exporing in the Antarctic has long been a little "back of the mind" thought to me.

My first impression and view of Anarctica was how extraordinarily like James Hilton's "Lost Horizon" this was. The pass behind the camp is a perfect original from the movie set. The snow and the mountains were much like the areas in China or Japan I had flown over during the war.

My final personal thrill before I settled down to Antarctic life was the glorious feeling I felt when Comdr. Finn Ronne permitted me to raise the American flag over the camp for the first time since it came down in 1941. I shall always remember that feeling.

James Lassiter, Second Pilot

My first view of the Antarctic was a very pleasant surprise because of the erroneous impression that this continent was a flat waste land covered solidly with ice and snow. Quite the contrary, this area is in my opinion one of the most scenic and spectacular sections of the world.

The towering icebergs that dot the bay and move like big grumbling animals through the smaller floes and growlers, the blue, white and green glaciers that crack and rumble almost continuously, the mountains with rock slides reflecting a thousand hues and colors, all make a spectacular setting that only poets and artists can visualize.

The penguins, seals and thousands of birds void any idea of desolation and furnish a field for zoologists and ornothologists that probably is not equalled elsewhere.

Each new day brings so many new things to see and there is so much of interest that I believe the coming year here will pass all too quickly for the members of our expedition.

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Brandrath Road, Lahore.

Chinese "Reds" Import Arms From Korea?

NANKING, April 25, (A. P. A.): The Central News Agency reported today that the Chinese Communists were importing arms and ammunition from the Korean Communists in exchange for food and liquors which eventually reached "a certain country"—obviously the Soviet Union. The Agency said exchanges were being made over the Tumen-Harbin railway.

It said the Communists commandered trucks and other motor vehicles to send food to Korea.

The newspaper "Hu Hsi Min" said, meanwhile, that large numbers of Korean Communists were pouring into Manchurian border towns from North Korea and proceeding to Harbin to co-ordinate their movements with the Chinese Communists.

They Drilled For Water—But Struck Oil

MANILA (Reuter).—A Philippine public works crew is reported to have struck oil instead of water in Moncada, Tarlac province (central Luzon). Drilling an artesan well, they struck what is believed to be a sizeable mineral oil deposit. According to investigations conducted on the spot by the district engineer, the discovered substance "is highly inflammable'

KARACHI, April 26. (UPI.) Prof. Ghanshyam Jethanand, the Leader of the Sind Assembly Congress Party has declined nomination as a fellow on the Sind University Senate.

Once you start using Kolynos it'll be your favorite, too, because . . .

IT CLEANS WELL. The cleansing action of Kolynos helps reveal the natural beauty of your teeth, without scratching the enamel.

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Lanka Looks To India For Leadership

"Our Ministers Are A Disgrace," Says Sama Samaj Party Leader

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. N. A. F. Meemangage of the Lanka Swaraj Party declared this evening that the Indo-Ceylonese differences could be easily ironed out at a Round Table Confrence of representative leaders of the two countries. "Let us not wash dirty linen in public and thus allow the third party to explode our unity", he added.

The occasion was a reception given by the B.P.C.C. in honour of the Ceylonese Delegates to the Inter-Asian Conference at the Congress House today. Mr. S. K. Patil presided.

The Ceylonese leader said that the Government of India were guilty of a gross crime in having sold Indians as slaves to Ceylon. The present status of Indian labour in Ceylon was the result of the indifferent attitude of the agents of India Government in Ceylon.

DEBT TO INDIAN LABOUR

Mr. Meemangage admitted that the prosperous position of Ceylon was mainly due to the great contribution made by Indian labour. Every Sinhali stood behind Indian labour and he had no animosity against them. But the situation was complicated by rival groups and parties fighting for leadership, with the result that Indian labourers were divided in their ranks. These differences were further accentuated by the presence of the third party, namely, the British.

He pointed out that the national leaders in India were not well posted with the facts about Ceylon. "Ceylon politics is absolutely corrupt; our Ministers are a disgrace to us. We look forward to Indian leaders with love and admiration for leadership. Lanka marches on to freedom, but not without India", he concluded.

Mr. P. N. Thirunavukarasu, the other Ceylonese delegate to the Asian Conference, also spoke thanking the B.P.C.C. for the reception.

BOARD TO PLAN U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

NEW YORK, April 25. (Reuter): Mr. Dean Acheson, the Acting Secretary of State announced to-day that Mr. George Marshall, the United States Secretary of State was planning to set up a board within the State Department to plan United States foreign policy.

It was proposed that the Board, which would be very small, would attempt to anticipate questions with which the State Department was dealing. It would help keep the department in touch with planning and get each part of the department to know what the other was doing.

Mr. Acheson said that though the department had developed an outline of the proposals for the Board, everything was subject to Mr. Marshall's approval.

GREEK GUERILLAS REOCCUPY VILLAGES

ATHENS, April 25 (Reuter): Twenty villages in the Orthays range northeast of Lamia have been re-occupied by Greek Government forces engaged in mopping-up operations against guerilla bands in central Greece, the Greek News Agency reported tonight.

Attempts by guerillas to flee to the 100-mile-long island of Euboea, the north end of which lies opposite the Orthays range across the narrow Oreo Channel, were frustrated by Greek armed detachments posted along the shore and patrols of small vessels.

In the Krania region near Kalabaka to the west of the plain of Thessaly, 34 women and children, carried off by guerillas from Thessaly.

Villages, were found and set free, the Agency added.

Mayon Volcano Quietens

MANILA (Reuter).—The famous Mayon Volcano which burst into activity and threatened widespread destruction in the Albay province has now quietened again and official experts report that "the danger period is over."

The eruption lasted for nearly a week with smoke pouring out of the mountain to a height of nearly twenty-thousand feet blacking out the surrounding countryside and destroying crops with its shower of hot ashes. Occasional explosions occurred throwing up boulders described as being "as large as jeeps."

Six nearby towns were evacuated. Three people lost their lives by suffocation from fumes emitted by the volcano.

Allocation Of States' Seats In Consembly

NEW DELHI, April 26 (A.P.I.): A convention of nearly 400 small states estates and taluqas which have been placed in group 17 in the scheme for the allocation of States' seats in the Constituent Assembly will be held in New Delhi on May 26 and 27. This convention which has been convened at the Raja Sahib of Bhagat, the Chairman will elect its four representatives to the Constituent Assembly.

GWALIOR RESOLUTION ON GROUPING

Pattabhi Explains Discrepancy In Press Reports

NEW DELHI, April 25. (A.P.I.): Explaining a discrepancy in the States' Peoples' Conference resolution on the question of grouping as published in the Press, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, President of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference, said in an interview here to-day.

"The resolution on grouping contemplated the division of the Indian State's into three groups:—firstly, the Major States, with a population of 50 lakhs and an income of Rs. 3 crores which would be entitled to exist as such with the princes becoming constitutional heads—subject to a few exceptions for specific reasons. Secondly, a grouping of states of the second category so as to form suitable units answering modern conditions of administration which would be component units of the Union with one of the rulers of the Group as the constitutional head. Thirdly, the rest of the states to be effaced and absorbed into adjacent British Indian provinces.

The difficulty centred round the second group.

My objection to it was that it would result in the rulers of first category Major states—expressing the fear that the next thing the States' Peoples' Conference would do would be to remove them.

The Subjects Committee was, however, in no mood to listen to this argument and carried the amendment by a big majority. After it was carried, I explained the full significance and import of what they had done and how they had dug into the foundations of the Constituent Assembly. The House desired that the question should be reconsidered and on the motion being put for reconsideration was carried by a huge majority of 42 to 14.

Byers Figures In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, April 25 (API): A reference to Mr. Justice Byers rejoining duty as Judge of the Madras High Court after the summer vacation was made during question time in the Madras Assembly to-day.

The Home Minister, Dr. P. Subbaroyan informed a Congress member that he was not in a position to give an assurance that Government would not allow Mr. Justice Byers to rejoin duty. The concerned papers, he said, were with the Governor. He added that Madras High Court was not under the control of the Legislature.

A Muslim League member asked whether Government would send a recommendation to His Majesty's Government about the feelings of the public that Mr. Byers should not be allowed to rejoin duty.

Dr. Subbaroyan said that he was not prepared to say anything except that the Government were doing their best in the matter.

Mr. Justice Byers, it will be recalled, was acquitted of a charge of having caused the death of a boy by firing his revolver when there was general hartal in the city during 1946 on the ground that he used it in self-defence.

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Sardar's Call To Princes

"Grasp Hand Of Friendship Extended By Congress"

Cochin Maharaja's Lead Commended: No Fresh Elections In Frontier

NEW DELHI, APRIL 26. (A.P.I.): CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE IS ATTACHED IN POLITICAL CIRCLES TO TWO STATEMENTS WHICH SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL ISSUED TONIGHT ONE APPEALING TO THE PRINCES AND THEIR PEOPLE TO TAKE THEIR DUE AND HONOURABLE SHARE IN THE SHAPING OF INDIA'S DESTINY BY JOINING THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND THE OTHER THAT THE FRONTIER MINISTRY WILL NOT SUBMIT TO ROWDYISM AND GOONDAISM.

TRIBUTE TO COCHIN

Sardar Patel paid a tribute to the statement of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin today and appealed to the Princes to "reflect dispassionately on his judicious words and to follow his lead".

FRONTIER FIRM

IN REGARD TO THE FRONTIER PROVINCE WHICH THE VICEROY LORD MOUNTBATTEN AND LADY MOUNTBATTEN WILL VISIT ON MONDAY, SARDAR PATEL REFUTED THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE IMMINENT RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY OR THAT THERE WAS A FRESH ELECTION ROUND THE CORNER.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

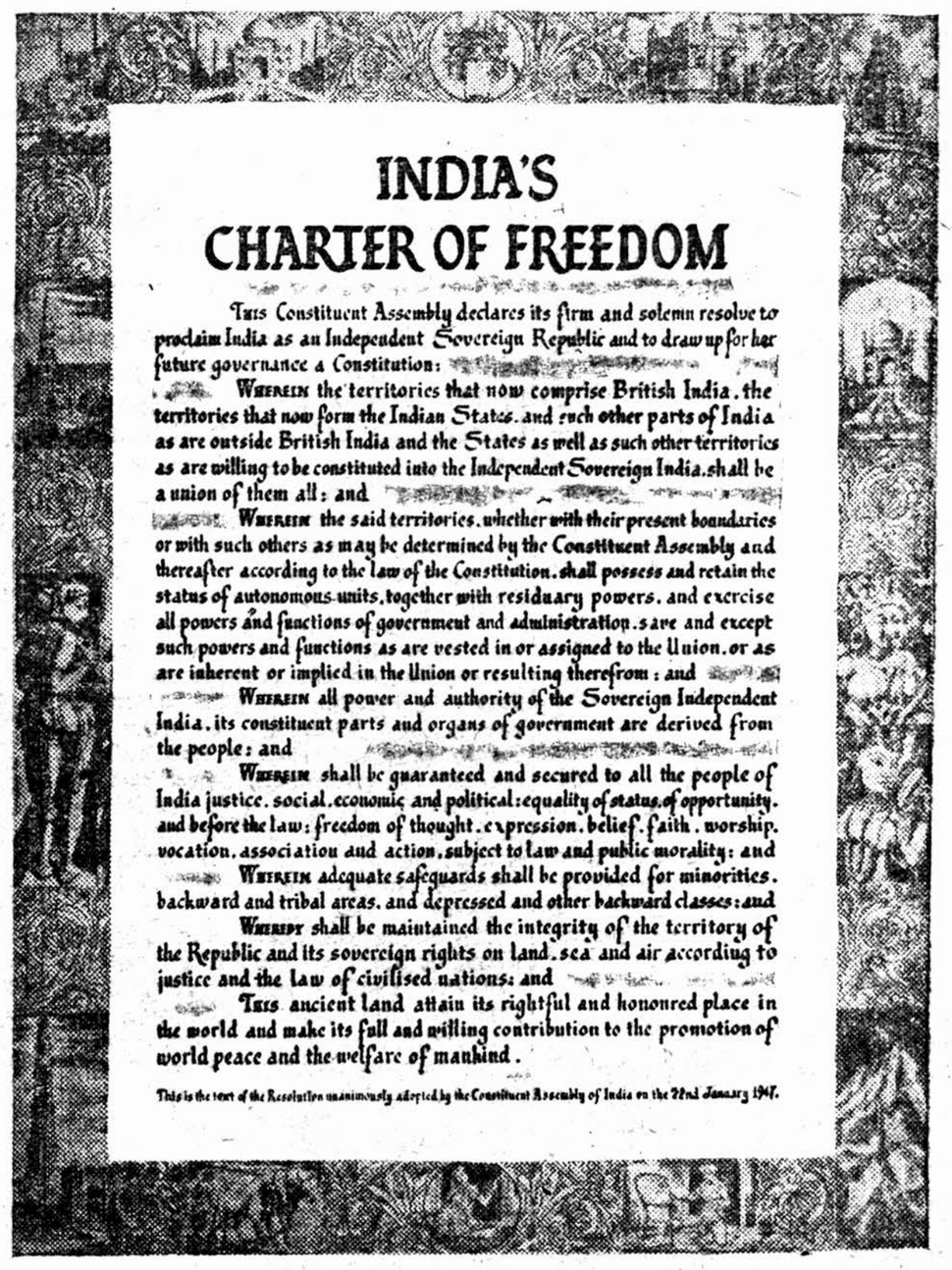
Following is the text of Sardar Patel's statement on the Princes:—

"Those of the Princely order who are somewhat bewildered by the rapid march of events in India are apt to be perturbed by some of the speeches of the representatives of their people whether inside or outside the States. I would earnestly appeal to them not to allow these fleeting thoughts of annoyance or anger to cloud their judgment to affect their sense of proportion. Guided by patriotic feelings and urged by nationalists inspirations, let them but reflect on the vider aspect of the problem which face the country and the factors which are surely and unerringly leading to their solution and they will find that their true interests lie in grasping the hand of friendship and co-operation being extended to them by the Congress.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE

The Congress has never entertained anything but friendly feelings towards the Princely order. It has given sufficient proof of its helpful attitude in settling the mutual relationship of British India and of the States in a united India. The spirit of amity and accord which permeated the deliberations of the two Negotiating Committees leading to a settlement of some difficult problems is deserving of being followed up rather than set aside. I am sure

(Continued on Page 12)


INDIA'S
CHARTER OF FREEDOM
This Constituent Assembly declares its firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as an Independent Sovereign Republic and to draw up for her future governance a Constitution:
Wherein the territories that now comprise British India, the territories that now form the Indian States, and such other parts of India as are outside British India and the States as well as such other territories as are willing to be constituted into the Independent Sovereign India, shall be a union of them all; and
Wherein the said territories, whether with their present boundaries or with such others as may be determined by the Constituent Assembly and thereafter according to the law of the Constitution, shall possess and retain the status of autonomous units, together with residuary powers, and exercise all powers and functions of government and administration, save and except such powers and functions as are vested in or assigned to the Union, or as are inherent or implied in the Union or resulting therefrom; and
Wherein all power and authority of the Sovereign Independent India, its constituent parts and organs of government are derived from the people; and
Wherein shall be guaranteed and secured to all the people of India justice, social, economic and political; equality of status, of opportunity, and before the law; freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality; and
Wherein adequate safeguards shall be provided for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and depressed and other backward classes; and
Wherby shall be maintained the integrity of the territory of the Republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea and air according to justice and the law of civilised nations; and
This ancient land attain its rightful and honoured place in the world and make its full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind.
This is the text of the Resolution unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on the 22nd January 1947.

CURFEW EXTENDED FOR WEEK

BOMBAY, April 26 (API): The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has extended for a further period of 7 days from April 28 his curfew order wherever it exists in the city.

35-HOUR CURFEW IN CITY

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has imposed a 35-hour curfew beginning from 7 p.m. today to 6 a.m. on Monday, April 28, on the following places and areas bounded by and inclusive of:

On the south Sussex Road from its junction with Cork Road to its junction with Connaught Road, and Connaught Road from its junction with Sussex Road to its junction with Ghorpdeo Road, on the east Ghorpdeo Road from its junction with Connaught Road upto the New Kaiser Hind Mill.

On the North a lane running south of the New Kaiser-I-Hind Mills to its junction with the M. P. Contractors Estate and on the West Cork Road.

Boy Shoots At Passers-By

Sensation In Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 26 (A.P.I.): Great sensation was caused in the city today when a young man shot at two passers-by with a pistol near Kotla Road. Several persons who witnessed the incident gave chase to the assailant who, however, escaped into the Lady Irwin Hospital grounds by scaling the Boundary wall. He was later arrested by the police. A country-made bomb and 24 cartridges were recovered from his possession.

The injured persons were admitted into the Lady Irwin Hospital. Following the incident the police made rigorous searches near Kotla Road and arrested a man found in possession of two knives.

SON OF HIGH OFFICIAL

A press note issued by the District Magistrate says:

A boy aged about 16 years fired a shot from a revolver this morning on two members of another community on Mata Sundari Road hitting one of them. The boy was chased and caught by a police Sub-Inspector.

Spbsequent enquiries have shown that he is the son of a highly placed State official and stole the revolver of his father.

24-HOUR CURFEW IN DEPUTIGANJ

Following a stabbing case in Deputiganj, in the area of police station Sadar Bazar, the District Magistrate has impoed a 24-hour cur-

(Continued on page 16)

Bengal Partition Talks In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 26 (UPI.) The question of Bengal partition seems to be engaging the attention of both official and non-official quarters at high level.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Bengal Premier, who arrived here last night and who was sent for by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, saw the latter this morning when it is presumed discussions centered principally round the Bengal partition issue.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy has been invited by the Viceroy for lunch today. Evidently discussions regarding ways and means of restoring peace and tranquility in Bengal are also likely to crop up then.

Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, leader of opposition in the Bengal Assembly, Doctor Shyama Prasad Mukherji, Hindu Maha Sabha Leader and Doctor B. C. Roy held joint consultations this morning after which it was decided that a deputation of Bengal representatives should wait upon the Congress Working Committee when it meets next, to impress on the Committee the need for adopting a resolution formally supporting the partition of Bengal. These Bengal leaders are also meeting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Acharya Kripalani separately today and tomorrow.

There is a possibility of Bengal leaders meeting the Viceroy also in view of the pressing case for partition of Bengal. A memorandum is being drawn up in this connection.

I DEAD, 9 INJURED IN WORLI EXPLOSION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One boy was instantaneously killed and nine other children injured, some seriously, when a strange looking round ball which they had found and were trying to crack open, exploded this evening in a Worli chawl. The injured were removed to the hospital.

The children, it appears, were playing hide-and seek after their night meal when one of them stumbled on a round object which excited the curiosity of one of his mates who suggested they break it open. As they swarmed round, watching the thing being ripped, it exploded.

BHOPAL CALLS ON JINNAH

League Chief Meets Viceroy: Mountbattens To Visit Disturbed Areas

NEW DELHI, April 26 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, had another interview with the Viceroy Lord Mountbatten this evening. This is Mr. Jinnah's eighth interview with the Viceroy.

Earlier the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, called on Mr. Jinnah and had a minety-minute talk with him.

VICEROY TO TOUR DISTURBED AREAS

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Viscountess Mountbatten of Burma have decided to prolong their forthcoming tour and to make a personal visit to some of the areas affected by communal disturbances, says a press 'communique.'

They will fly from Peshawar to Rawalpindi on Tuesday. On Wednesday H. E. the Viceroy will fly back to New Delhi, but Her Excellency will then undertake a further two day tour, during which she will

(Continued on Page 16)

BARDOLOI—SAADULLA COMPROMISE REJECTED

Assam League Committee's Decision: Resolution To Be Sent To Government

SHILLONG, April 26 (A.P.I.): The Committee of Action of the Assam Provincial Muslim League after two days' deliberations, rejected tonight the Bardoloi-Saadulla compromise over the eviction policy of the Assam Government.

After the meeting, Syed M. D. Saadulla, Chairman of the Committee of Action, told A.P.I.: "Unfortunately the compromise falls through. This is all that I can tell you just now.".

The Committee's resolution on the subject, which will be released tomorrow, is being communicated to the Assam Government.

New Atlantic Record

SHANNON (Eire), April 26 (Reuter): A new Atlantic record was set up today by the British Overseas Airways Constellation 'Bangor Second' which crossed the ocean from Gander, New Foundland, to Shannon in five hours 28 minutes, the B.O.A.C. announced here.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER
NEW YORK, April 26.

Previous Closing	.....	29.90
Today's Opening	....	29.98
Difference	.....	+08
Today's Closing	.....	30.10
Difference	.....	+20

Wide Powers To Bangalore Officers

BANGALORE, April 25 (API): In view of the existing situation in the country and in view of maintaining peace and order in Bangalore Cantonment, the Crown Representative has issued an order known as "Bangalore Special Powers Law 1947" where in extensive powers have been given to local authorities to prevent and check any kind of disorders as well as to have effective control over the Press.

This order extends to the whole of civil and military station, Bangalore and will remain in force for one year. Certain important sections of law such as control of processions, unlawful drills, power to impose censorship, prohibition of prejudicial acts sabotage, publication and communication of prejudicial reports will come in force at once.

This law authorises "any police officer, if in his opinion, he cannot otherwise stop the commission of offence, use of such force as may be necessary even to causing of death".

The resident or District Magistrate may by an order direct that a person be detained who in their opinion is acting in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, close an educational or other institution which is being conducted in a manner prejudicial to public safety or with-hold grant to such institutions".

Wallace Flies Back Home

PARIS, April 26 (Reuter): Mr. Henry Wallace, former Vice-President of the United States, left Orty airport today for America.

TEXAS DISASTER INQUIRY

GALVESTON, (Texas) April 25, (Reuter): Rear Admiral Gordon T. Finlay Chairman of the Coastguard Board investigating the Texas City disaster charged that some of the witnesses, who appeared before in inquiry "lied in their testimony". Rear Admiral Finlay said "It is apparent that some one is lying. We have had too many contradictions about too many points."

Cochin Ruler's Call To Indian Princes

ASSUME ROLE OF CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHS

Congress Chief Suggests "Panchayat Raj" In States

TRICHUR, April 26, (A.P.I.).

An impassioned appeal to Indian Princes to assume the role of constitutional rulers was made by the Maharaja of Cochin, in the course of his inaugural address at the United Kerala Convention in Trichur this morning.

The Maharaja said that as dispassinote and impartial heads of State above party politics and religious antagonisms, Indian Princes had a useful function to pefform in India's future. "We have to read the signs of the time and adjust ourselves. The path of wisdom lies in that direction".

Referring to the position of Indian States in relation to the paramount power, the Maharaja observed that States were at present free only on matters the paramount power and the political department were indifferent. In other words, he added, states were subservient autocracies resentful and helpless under the subjection of a superior.

The Maharaja said that Cochin would continue to remain part of the mother country even after June, 1948. He emphasised that Indian States should remain an integral part of India gaining strength from India's strength and in return giving her all the strength which a homogeneous and strong unit could give.

In the course of his speech he said: "I have been accused of betraying the order to which I belong. It is said that Indian states have a peculiar and great contribution to make to the political and constitutional evolution of India.

By my advocay of constitutional rule and responsible Government, I have, I am told, embarrassed my brother Princes and denied India and my state the benefits of such contribution.

Let me speak frankly to my brother princes. Is there really any truth in the statement that we have something peculiar to contribute to the policy of India? What is the traditional system of Government obtaining in our states? There is a paramount power exercising its way and enforcing its will through the political department.

It has been clear to us, the Princely Order, that paramountcy was always paramount. In truth, this is an irritating imposition resented by every Ruler in India. States are free only on matters the paramount power and political department are indifferent.

In other words, states are subservient autocracies resentful and helpless under subjection of a superior power. Out of this mixed tradition of subservience and autocracy, I fail to see what peculiar benefits are that could be transmitted to posterity."

"BENEVOLENT AUTOCRACY"

Continuing H. H. the Maharaj said: "Are my critics in truth advocating benevolent autocracy? A benevolent autocrat is no doubt a boon to a country. Asoka, Akbar and a host of other autocrats of the world raised their respective countries to a pinnacle of glory which is fascinating even to this day. They did everything except to ensure that successors were as great and good as they themselves were with the result that the magnificent edifice they had built up perished that is exactly the reason why wisdom of all ages and of all people is to-day leading us to inevitable goal of democracy as a more stable though less spectaculous system of Government. To my brother Princes, therefore, I would say that if we want to play a useful part in our countries, future we have to assume willingly role of constitutional rulers."

The Maharaja deprecated the tendency to level unsympathetic and hostile criticism against popular Ministries everywhere in India. Referring to the Cochin Ministry he said, "I publicly declare my truth in them." He declared: "I sincerely believe in constitutional rule and democracy and I am determined to see it establish firmly in my time."

COCHIN'S ATTITUDE

"I refuse to be pessimistic," the Maharaja said referring to the conditions in India. "I firmly believe that good sense and self-respect will assert and India in course of time will become a shining example of true democracy in the East", he said.

"This convention has set here for blishing United Kerala. The Travancore Government has said that it does not favour this idea and has declared its intention of assuming independence after June 1948. Its relations with the Central Government are going to be governed as partners. You would like to know in these circumstances what Cochin's attitude is in this respect. I have no hesitation to declare that Cochin would continue to remain part of the mother country. It is joining the Constituent Assembly at once. No work or act of mine shall usher in a day when a Cochinite finds he has lost right to call himself an Indian. It follows that Cochin therefore can unite only with British Malabar or some other British Indian territory."

"I would ask you all to remember how bit by bit, because we were disunited and fragmented, every part of our country lost its independence and had to pass through more than a century of enslavement. Let us not repeat the same mistake. Let us remain an integral part of India gaining strength which a homogenous and strong unit could give."

CONGRESS CHIEF WARNS PRINCES

JAIPUR, April 25 (A.P.I.): "I warn the Princes that they are sitting under a cracked roof. It would be in their interest to demolish that structure before it comes down over them", said Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, addressing a largely attended public meeting here under the Presidentship of Mr. Tikaram Paliwal, President of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal.

Mr. Kripalani said that the Congress was not opposed to individual Princes as it was not opposed to the British people, but it was opposed to the system that was prevalent in the States at which made the poor poorer.

"We do not want to harm the British people nor do we want to harm the rulers of the States. We are opposed to imperialism and to the autocratic system of Government in the States.

All those who are against that system are our friends. The Princes who willingly give 'panchayat raj' in their States are entitled to our affection and regard and it is our sacred duty to stand against those Princes who act otherwise. But then too we shall not harm the Princes individually but we shall not co-operate with them and they will not continue for a day. The people, still have some consideration for the Princes, but it is necessary for them to win the full confidence and affection.

They can do so if they are wise enough to reign like constitutional monarches as the King of England. The institution of Kingship has become too old to survive in its present form and our Princes should realise this. They must understand the trend of the modern times. The Empire on which the sun never sets is vanishing before their own eyes. Some of the Princes have understood this."

"I thank you and Jaipur for joining the Constituent Assembly where your representatives will sit along with ours.

The Congress President uttered a warning against the growing influence of capitalism and said that if capitalists had their way they would have their 'raj' instead of independence in the real sense. He strongly pleaded for revival of cottage industries.

CONCESSION TO "REBELS"

Storm Over British Conscription Bill Cools Down

LONDON, April 26 (Reuter): The Labour Government has now clearly averted the danger of a parliamentary defeat on the issue of peacetime conscription which was threatened in the last Commons debate when 75 Labour rankers opposed their leaders and nearly half the Government's majority came from the Conservative Opposition.

By reducing the proposed period of compulsory military service from 18 to 12 months, Government has placated all but 30 of the rebels—which means that if there is a vote when the subject is again debated in a fortnight's time Government will have a safe majority, regardless of what the Conservatives decide to do.

The thirty unrepentants, led by white-haired Welsh Member, Rhys Davies, oppose peacetime conscription on conscience grounds.

MARSHALL TO REPORT ON MOSCOW TALKS

WASHINGTON, April 25 (Reuter): President Truman has invited leaders of Congress of both the parties to a Conference at White House on Sunday evening with the Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, to review foreign policy developments.

Mr. Marshall is expected to give the Congressional leaders a detailed report on American relations with Russia in advance of a nation-wide broadcast he is to make on Monday evening.

MOLOTOV RECEIVES FOREIGN MINISTERS STILL IN MOSCOW

LONDON, April 25 (UPA): Radio Moscow said today that Molotov received the Foreign Ministers of several of the European nations still remaining in Moscow, following the ending of the Foreign Ministers' Council.

The broadcast does not indicate whether Molotov received the statesmen in one group, or separately. In each case, however, the radio said that the Foreign Minister was accompanied by the respective country's representative in Moscow.

Those received by Molotov included Britain's Ernest Bevin, France's Georges Bidault, Yugoslavia's Vice-Premier, Edvard Kardelj and Foreign Minister, Stanoje Simitch, and Austria's Karl Gruber.

The Moscow radio did not disclose the nature of the receptions.

There are parts of every garment that get dirty quickly — and they are the very parts that suffer most when, with little soaping, they are dipped in water and beaten clean.

Have your clothes washed the Sunlight way and avoid damage-by-beating.

Sunlight Soap's rich, self-acting lather, gently squeezed through the wet garment and then rinsed out, leaves it white and thoroughly clean . . . giving your garment that friendly down-like feeling which is the delight of users of this pure Soap. Sunlight is kind to your fabrics, kind to colours and leaves your hands soft and smooth.

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Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 5, 1366.
Parsi: Avan 26, 1316.
Sunrise 6-14 a.m., Sunset 7-00 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

BATLIBOI—Mrs. Soonabai Jehangirji Batliboi, widow of Jehangirji Framji Batliboi and daughter of the late Cowasji Dinshaw Petit, mother of Kaikhusroo, Cowasji, Ardeshir and Bachubai, died yesterday. The funeral will take place to-day at 7 a.m. (B.T.) at her residence Pleasant Park, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY WASHERMEN'S CONFERENCE: At Jinnah Hall, Congress House, at 4 p.m. (today) under the Presidentship of Sri S.L. Silam, General Secretary, B.P.C.C. Dr. V. B. Gandhi, Chairman of the Standing Committee, Bombay Municipality will inaugurate the Conference. Sri. H. N. Trivedi of Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh will also address the Conference.

A-WARD FORWARD BLOC: First meeting of the Azad Hind Dal at the Party Office at 9 a.m. (today)

THE BEST WORKERS' UNION: An urgent General Meeting at 10 a.m. (today) at the Cooperage Maidan.

"MIRA-JAYANTI" CEREMONY: At Raja Bansilal Pitti Hall, Sitaram Podar Balika Vidyalaya, Fanaswadi at 4 p.m. (today).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Spiritual Exercises" is subject of a lecture to be delivered at 6-15 p.m. (today) at Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION: Emergency meeting of the Managing Committee at 2-30 p.m. (today) at the Union Head Office.

"NATIONAL CONGRESS —GOA: Public meeting at Sidarth College Marine Lines at 10-30 a.m. (today), Mr. Evagrio George will address on "Portuguese Raj means Destruction of Goans."

FEDERATED KARNATAK SANGHA: 61st Birthday Celebrations of the Hon. Mr. Justice N. S. Lokur in the Sundarbai Hall at 5 p.m. to-day, under the presidentship of His Holiness Jagadguru Sri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti.

NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS CONGRESS: Mr. Prabhakar Kunte's lecture on International Students Conference today (Sunday) at 9-30 A.M. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar. Mr. Dinkar Sakrikar to preside.

CIVIL SUPPLIES EMPLOYEE ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A legal assistant to the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay (Accounts), Rustom Ardeshir Banaji, was arrested yesterday by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. on a charge of accepting illegal gratification of Rs. 100 from a contractor.

The contractor sometime ago had deposited Rs. 1,000 with the Government for carrying out a contract. For some reasons he could not fulfil the contract and asked for the refund of the deposit. The Government agreed to his request on ex-gratia grounds.

The accused, it is alleged, claimed credit for the repayment of the deposit ex-gratia and it is further alleged demanded Rs. 100 from the contractor as his reward. He was paid marked currency which was recovered from his person on arrest.

Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, directed the accused to be released on bail.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, April 27.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)— 7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Vilayat Khan (Sitar) 9-0 Rasmandal (Gujarati Garbigeeto) 9-15 Gangubai Hangal (Bhairav) 11-0 Film Hits 11-45 Natya Parampara (Part II) (by V. B. Ambekar).

12-15 p.m. Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 R. N. Karkare (Suramalhar) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Vazirbai (Kafi) 4-40 Babubhai Andharia (Multani) 5-0 Azim Khan (Sitar) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 Instr. Music 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Babubhai Andharia (Puria Dhanashri) 6-30 R. N. Karkare (Yaman) 7-0 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Vocal) 7-30 Vilayat Khan (Sitar) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Readings from poems of Madhav 8-45 "Sinhgadh" (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (D'Amel) 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

SCIENCE EXAM RESULTS

Bombay University

The following are the results of the Science Examinations held in March, 1947 by the University of Bombay for the First and Second Year Vet, First and Second Year Agriculture, F.Sc. (Vet.), S.Sc. (Vet.) and the B.Sc. degree in Agriculture.

FIRST YEAR SCIENCE (VET.)

PASS NOS.: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 17 18 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 38 39 40 42 44 45 46 48 50 51 52 54 55 57 60 61.

SECOND YEAR SCIENCE (VET.)

PASS NOS.: 1 3 4 6 8 10 14 15 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26 28 29 30 31 32.

FIRST YEAR SCIENCE (AGRICULTURE)

PASS NOS.: 1 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 21 23 25 26 29 30 31 34 35 36 40 43 44 47 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 70 71 73 74 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 85 86 87 89 91 92 93 94 95 96 98 99 100 103 104 105 107 109 110 111 113 114 117 119 120 121 122 125 127 130 131 132 133 135 136 137 139 140 141 142 143 145 148 149 150 152 155 156 157 159 160 161 162 165 166 167 169 170 172 173 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 183 184 186 188 191 193 195 196 198 199 200 201 202 204 206 207 208 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 229 230 231 232 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 252 253 255 256 258 259 260 261 262 263 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 288 289 291 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 315 316 317 319 320 321 322 324 325 326 327 330 331 333 336 337 340 342 346 347.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the S.Sc. (Agri.) Examination:

NOS.: 28 32 123 128 129 158 163 203 257 290 303 332 334 338.

SECOND YEAR SCIENCE (AGRICULTURE)

PASS NOS. 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 30 31 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 54 55 56 57 58 60 61 62 63 65 67 68 69 70 71 72 76 77 78 79 81 83 84 85 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 107 108 109 110 111 112 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 127 128 129 130 131 133 134 135 136 137 139 141 142 144 145 146 147 148 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 172 174 175 177 178 180 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the B.Sc. (Agri.) Examination:

NOS. 12 29 52 53 59 64 66 74 94 106 126 151 181 189.

F.Sc. (VET.) EXAMINATION.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the S.Sc. (Vet.) Examination.

Nos:—15 16 53 59.

F.Sc. (VET.) EXAMINATION.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for Th.Sc. (Vet.) Examination.

Nos:—5 13 16.

B.SC. (AGRI).

First Class Honours with Distinction: No: 41.

First Class Honours: Nos:—73 95.

Passed with Honours:—Nos:—10 13 16 22 23 24 28 32 33 34 35 37 39 45 47 48 50 52 56 66 85 86 89 92 94 99 101 118 120 126.

Pass Nos:—1 2 3 5 6 9 12 14 15 17 18 19 20 21 26 27 29 30 36 40 42 43 46 49 51 55 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 68 69 70 72 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 82 83 84 90 91 97 98 100 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 119 122 123 124 127.

Workers Of Another Mill On Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday

One thousand and five hundred workers of the Dig Vijai Mill, Lal Baug, struck work this morning demanding 10 days leave with pay and are squatting in the compound of the mill.

Strike in the Dig Vijai Mill thus brings the number of mills where workers are on strike for the same reason to

Strikers Pelt Stones

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was some trouble again this morning at the Metal Box Works, Worli, when workers on strike pelted stones on two lorries bringing clerks to the mill. There were no casulties The Police arrested eight persons.

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CUT IN QUANTUM OF BOMBAY CLOTH RATION

The quantum of cloth ration for Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District is at present 12 yards for a period of six months which ordinarily would have ended by May 31, 1947, but which due to the shortage in supply has already been extended to the end of June 1947. The Government of India have with effect from January 1, 1947 effected a drastic reduction in the cloth quota to the Province of Bombay. In view of this it is not possible to maintain the present quantum and as the reduction in the supplies has covered even the existing ration period, it has become necessary to fix a ration period of a year from December 1946 to November 1947. With retrospective effect, the annual quota for this period will be 10 yards per adult. Of this not more than half can be purchased in fine or superfine varieties. For the six months ending May (purchases will be allowed in June for persons who are allotted the month of May) only 6 yards can be drawn. During the first quarter of the second six months, 2 yards together with any balance of the first six-months, and similarly during the second quarter the remaining 2 yards together with any balance of the first three quarters, can be purchased in the months that are already allotted to each cardholder, subject to the restrictions on purchase of fine or super-fine varieties. The concession given to single cardholders to purchase one saree or one dhoti in fine or super-fine varieties even during first six-months will continue.

Central Board Of Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh

NEW DELHI April 26 (API): Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress, has issued the following statement: "We are receiving several inquiries as to whether the meeting of the Central Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh scheduled to be held on May 3 and 4 has been postponed to a later date. Those who propose to attend the meeting are hereby informed that there has been no postponement and that the meeting will be held as already fixed on May 3 and 4.

Congress Primary Membership

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

The primary membership of the Indian National Congress for the year 1946 will close, as announced before, on Wednesday the 30th April, 1947. The membership books which are in circulation either with the Enrolling Officers or with the Taluka Congress Committees are to be returned to the respective offices of issue before 6 p.m. on Saturday the 3rd May Only such books as are returned within the time stipulated will go to the Congress Register.

GRAY HAIR AGES YOU
No matter how young you actually feel, gray hair will always proclaim your age, may even make you look much older. The only reliable remedy against this calamity is HENNOL. With its invaluable ingredients, Hennol cures gray hair quickly and permanently.
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Sardar's Call To Princes

(Continued from Page 9)

that if the same spirit continues to guide us all and if both sides are prompted by true patriotic instincts, nothing but friendly understanding and mutual accommodation can result.

COCHIN'S LEAD

I am particularly glad that at this juncture the Maharaja of Cochin has given a wise and statesmanlike lead to his brother Princes. I would earnestly appeal to them to reflect dispassionately on his judicious words and to follow his lead. By entering the Constituent Assembly, they will strengthen the only constituted authority which can be an effective instrument through which power could be transferred from foreign masters to a united India. After all India of the future is not going to be the privileged monopoly of anyone party or organisation: Their people and all sections of Indians—must take their due and honourable share. Posterity will not excuse any of us who stand aside and ignore the inner urge of patriotic duty which I am sure kindles the hearts of us all. The whole world is watching us today and let it not be said of us that we did not come up to its expectation."

Statement On Frontier

Following is the text of Sardar Patel's statement on Frontier: "It is to be regretted that some responsible League leaders have recently made statements hinting at the imminence of the resignation of the Frontier Ministry. They are apt to mislead the ignorant section of the people into the belief that a fall of the Frontier Ministry or a fresh election in the Frontier is round the corner and thereby afford a fillip to a movement which under the cloak of so-called demand for civil liberties is virtually aimed at coercing the constituted authority into submission to illegal and improper designs of its sponsors.

"Political memories are proverbially short, this is particularly the case when it is most embarrassing and inconvenient to recall last discomfitures and defeats. It was only a year ago that the League suffered a resounding defeat on the clear-cut issue of Pakistan vs. Hindustan. Despite the mobilisation of all resources, both Official and non-Official, against it, the verdict of the Pathan was unmistakably in favour of the latter. A comparatively small section of the people confined mostly to a few towns may take undue advantage of the majority's spirit of toleration and contempt of violent metho... but they cannot displace a popular Ministry by unconstitutional methods. It is foolish to expect that what has been settled by ballot will be allowed to be unsettled by bullets or brute force for the wishful thinking of irresponsible League leaders.

"Let not the people be deluded by these false statements into any sense of desperation as they are sure to meet with disappointment. The Frontier Ministry has assumed power as a result of popular mandate. No amount of back-stair intrigues or threats of violence or mischievous propaganda can coerce it into abdicating its power either in favour of unalloyed autocracy or unabashed rowdyism and goondaism."

ABDUL HAFEEZ HITS UP 73

LONDON, April 26 (A.P.A.): A. H. Kardar, known as Abdul Hafeez when as a member of the Indian cricket team he toured England last summer, today made a bold bid for an Oxford "Blue" when in a trial match he hit up 73 by attractive batting.

Kardar counted eight fours as his chief strokes in an innings which aggressive at first was later marked by defence.

NANKING, April 26 (Reuter): Hisao Tani, the Japanese Commander convicted of responsibility for "the rape of Nanking" during the Sino-Japanese war, was executed by a firing squad today.

Rajaji Pleads For Tolerance And Trust

"Give New Govt. Time And Leisure To Think"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. C Rajagopalachari, Industries Member in the Interim Government, appealed to the country this evening "to give this new young Government of ours, which is going through unknown troubles and difficulties, some time and leisure to think" and asked the people to pool their efforts "to bring down the spiral of distrust by cultivating the art of tolerance so much needed at this crucial hour when that communal poison is vitiating normal life."

NEED FOR TRUST

"Now distrust seems to be the law of life here. But this inflation of intolerance must be stopped. Let us cultivate the art of trusting even bad people and eschew violence in our reactions even to proved injustice," he said in a sixty-minute extempore address to the new graduates of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in the Wilson College Hall. Sir Homi Modi presided.

Enjoining on the young men and women their true purpose in life as social service workers, Rajaji told them, after referring to the futility of retaliation "which will increase distrust many-fold", "If you inject trust and tolerance into people, you will do far greater service to the country than by any other means. If you can do that I think that the other services you perform will be elevated and you will have created good citizens."

He pointed out that Britain, in a fit of generosity or wearied by "our importunities", had given the promise that India would be free before long. Political freedom elevated the soul but analysed it was bound to be negative in its value, unless the people used it to their advantage. During their long period of dependence they had forgotten many vital things which, on the threshold of freedom, they were slowly remembering now. The task before the country could not be successfully proceeded with unless the people showed trust, patience and tolerance towards each other and towards the new Government in power.

WELCOME TO "C. R."

In the absence of Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who was to have presided, a warm welcome was extended to the Industries Member by Sir Homi Modi who recalled Rajaji's services to the country. "His visit is a token of the State's interest in our work. In the thick fog that enveloped the problems of the land, his had been a singularly clear vision and he has stood by his principles." Sir Homi said that few services offered greater scope than that of the social service worker and he had no doubt as to the role of the young men and women who were passing out of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

After referring to the advantages of "thinking aloud with the audience" instead of reading from "prepared and grammatically well-written" manuscripts, Mr. Rajagopalachari alluded to Sir Homi Modi's introductory remarks about himself and said, "Sir Homi has paid some compliments to my convictions. My belief is that any variation of opinions is only temporary. Ultimately we go back to our convictions. It is like the rolled up dog's tail which we fail to straighten out."

"Let us stick to our opinions. Let us change them, if at all, only temporarily. That will produce a good balance sheet for our life's actions."

Paying a tribute to the founders of the Institute, "C. R." observed that the name of the Tatas was a house-hold name in the country and they had carried the torch of modern industrialisation in India. The institution was a symbol of their urge for organised philanthropy.

Social service institutes of the kind he proceeded to say, filled a gap left void by the inability of the family and the Government to solve the problems of the individual and the society. Scientific organisation of medical and other aids to the people had become necessary because the family was too small and the Government too huge and cumbersome to undertake the job. Organised social service, done in a quiet and efficient manner, could not claim the compensation the individual charitable man got. In modern times, he said they should convince themselves that it was selfish to do charity individually rather than help an organisation to implement it scientifically. Such scientifically organised social service bodies were not luxuries, they were a necessity. The Government could not do everything and trained men and women were needed to "give expression to this feeling for social service, to convert our feelings into actual help." They had an abundant quantity of tears to shed for others, Rajaji said, but without effective organisations they lacked the energy to transform them into action. He was happy that the Tata Institute was devoted to giving a scientific, fundamental knowledge of the subject coupled with practical work. Social service had small beginnings only but ultimately every trained worker became a "centre" by himself, turning out his like in ever larger numbers.

NEED FOR CONTROLS

Mr. Rajagopalachari made an important reference to Government controls and said that it was a short-sighted policy to damn all controls as bad. There was a shortage of supplies in the land and equal distribution was not possible unless there were rigid scales and rules. There was much to say in favour of controls. "Life has so developed that all kinds of controls will exist in the world. They may be relaxed, increased or modified according to the circumstances obtaining at the moment but life would be impossible in the absence of well-set regulations. So, without being a Communist or a Nazi one, the State will have to maintain a number of controls." He invited the institute to make the study of controls an integral part of their curriculum "as tackling of this important problem is necessary if we are to maintain the liberties of democracy."

Sir Homi Mody then presented the diplomas to twenty-five successful students.

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Director of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, in his annual report for the year 1946-47 he read earlier, said that the special fields of specialisation they proposed to develop immediately would cover industrial relations and personnel management, medical and psychiatric work, and family and child welfare.

It was announced that Mr. A. U. Akhtar of the Punjab University and Miss P. G. Tilve of the Bombay University were the recipients of the Tata Research Scholarships for this year.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CONSTITUTIONAL FUTURE

LONDON, April 25 (Reuter).—A delegation from Newfoundland arrived here today to discuss with the British Government the economic implications of the various proposals now being considered for Newfoundland's Constitutional Future. The proposals under consideration are: (1) Reversion to the Dominion Status prior to 1944. (2) Continuation of the Commission of Government formed as a result of the Island's economic crisis in that year. (3) Federation with Canada.

AUSTERITY RATION TO CONTINUE

NEW DELHI, April 26, (A.P.I.): Discussions at today's session of the conference of food officials from Provinces and States, indicate that there is no immediate prospect of an increase either in the austerity ration of 12 oz. a day or in the wheat quantum of the overall ration in the deficit areas.

Earlier in the day the conference discussed an allocation programme for wheat seed. This has assumed special importance because of the need to ensure next year's wheat crop in the Central India Belt, where the damage caused by rust has affected the seed position. The total availabilities of long-duration wheat seed are about equal to the demand, but the short duration variety available is considerably below the total demand.

Begum Hamidali Back Home

KARACHI, April 26, (A.P.I.): Begum Hamidali, India's delegate to the 'Status of Women' Commission of the United Nations arrived in Karachi.

Begum Hamidali said that the Commission, which had been appointed by the Economic and Social Council, would send its report to the Council for being finalised. The Commission was attended by fifteen countries, and India was well supported in her stand by Aisiatic and Latin-American countries, and also by Soviet Russia.

Begum Hamidali will soon leave for Bombay and later proceed to New Delhi, where she will submit her report to the External Affairs Department.

Petrol-Laden Freighter Blows Up Off Chile

COQUIEMBO, Chile, April 26 (U. P. A): At least four men were burned to death and 21 were reported missing after a series of explosions rocked the burning gasoline-laden freighter 'Montemar' yesterday.

Captain Alberto Maurret said the explosions occurred when the crew attempted to board the life boats after fire swept through the coastal freighter. The vessel carried a crew of 36.

Earlier reports said the Chilean steamer 'Junia' and the fishing vessel 'Albacore' rescued twelve crewmen and it was believed that further rescue efforts were under way.

Bound for Coquiembo from Valparaiso with 1,000 drums of gasoline, the 600-ton 'Montemar' caught fire at noon Friday about 40 miles south of here.

The known dead included the ship's First Officer, Second Engineer and two sailors.

Bombay Sales Tax Rules

It is notified in the Bombay Government Gazette, dated April 24 that the Government of Bombay has amended the Bombay Sales Tax Rules, 1946, as follows, namely:—

In rule 4 of the said Rules,—

(i) the words "for different areas" shall be deleted;

(ii) after clause (c) the following new clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ca) in the case of contracts of road construction—

(i) Earthen roads .. 100 per cent.
(ii) Makadam roads with cross drainage works .. 70 per cent.
(iii) Makadam roads without cross drainage works .. 85 per cent

(cb) in the case, of contracts of small cross drainage works 40 per cent

(cc) in the case of contract of Bridge works with R.C.C. .... 35 per cent

(cd) in the case of contract of Bridge works without R.C.C. 40 per cent.

(ce) in the case of contracts of black topped road surface .. 25 per cent

(cf) in the case of contracts of concrete road surface. 20 per cent".

The amendments made above shall be deemed to have been made with effect from the 1st October, 1946.

Charlton Wins F. A. Cup Final

WEMBLEY STADIUM, MIDDLESEX, April 26 (Reuter.)

Charlton Athletics won the F. A. Cup Final for the first time in their history beating Burnley by one goal scored by left-winger Chris Duffy in the 24th minute of the extra time after replay had seemed certain.

LION'S LATEST

INDIA'S STRUGGLE

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BY A. B. RAJPUT, M.A.

It is a survey of the Struggle of INDIANS against the FOREIGN intruders during the course of last five thousand years. The Author brings the reader through the course of History to the Present-Day Struggle for Independence and the proposed formation of the New Constitution through the Constituent Assembly in India.

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LISTOWELL MEETS INDIAN PRESSMEN

Labour Back-Benchers Launch "Keep To The Left" Movement

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 26: Lord Listowell met Indian pressmen informally at the India Office yesterday. It is believed that he will hold similar meetings, every month.

"Keep to the Left" is a movement started by a number of Labour back-benchers. Worried by the concessions to Toryism in top level places, they plan to hold a conference for calling halt to these concessions. The May Day phamphlet is being issued by 15 members who call themselves "middle of the road." They have hitherto criticised Government moderately. Now they feel impelled to come out owing to the anxiety at the growing tendencies to depart from socialist principles.

Special Police Guard During Palestine Debate

LAKE SUCCESS, April 26 (U.P.A.): Seeking to avoid any outbreak of Jewish extremist violence here similar to that in Palestine, United Nations security officials and New York City detectives today began an exhaustive search of the United Nations General Assembly hall preparatory to the special assembly session on Palestine, which opens Monday.

11 Trapped In Quebec Gold Mine Fire

NORANDA, Quebec, April 26 (U. P. A.): Some 75 masked rescue workers were batling flames and smoke over 1000 feet underground today in an effort to save 11 men trapped on the tenth level of the Talartic gold mine. Whether the 11 were dead or alive was not known—no signals or signs of life have been heard since they were hemmed in by fire at 1-30 a.m. on Thursday.

The volume of smoke which hindered rescue operations was reported to be clearing from the adjacent Sladen mine and offcials planned to send fire fighters in from Sladen's sixteenth level to Talartic's tenth.

Trieste Governorship

LAKE SUCCESS, April 26 (U.P.A.): Russia paved the way for Big Five agreement on a Governor of Trieste on Friday by proposing former Norwegian Foreign Minister Terje Wold. The Soviet nomination, the second submitted at the private Big Five session by the Russian delegates, was handed to the American, French, British and Chinese representatives.

While they must await final instructions from their governments. the Wtstern Power delegates appeared to be pleased by the Soviet proposal. They rejected the only other Russian nominee, Senator George Branting of Sweden, and Soviet officials have indicated that they would not support the six men proposed by the United States and seconded by Britain.

Wold was Norway's Foreign Minister for a period during the war and became the first member of his country's wartime exile Government to return home in November 1944. He was Norwegian representative on the Allied War Crimes Commission and delegate to the first session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Paris Peace Conference.

Nationalisation Of Jute Trade

CALCUTTA, April 26, (A.P.I.): The Bengal Government have appointed a committee to examine the question of nationalising the trade in jute and stabilising the price of the commodiiy, and to suggest measures for the purpose. The committee will be presided over by the Minister for Commerce, Labour and Industries and will have twenty-six other members, official and non-official.

NEW DELHI, April 26 (UPI.) Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Bengal Premier, has come to Delhi response to an S.O.S. from Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League. It is understood that the Bengal Premier has been summoned by the League President in order to discuss the situation created by the Partition move in Bengal.

Mr. Suhrawardy will address a press conference tomorrow evening on the question of partition of Bengal.

The Indian National Theatres dance drama based on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's "Discovery of India" is extended for another week at the Excelsior. Shanti Bardhan and Ravi Shanker are in charge of choreography and music respectively. The ballet has been enthusiastically acclaimed by the citizens of Bombay.
The above picture shows Parvatikumar leading the snake worship in the Dravidian period.

NEWS IN BRIEF

RAWALPINDI, April 26 (API.) Some of the women in Rawalpindi are reported to have started a campaign to secure signatures on a representation, proposed to be sent to the British Government, urging them not to quit India.

KARACHI, April 26 (API.) The District Magistrate, Mr. N. A. Farqui, in a press "communique" today said there was no truth in the report that the Muslim League National Guards were going to be banned in Sind.

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPA). The American Telephone and Telegraph Company today rejected "with no strings attached" a compromise offer by its 340,000 striking telephone workers to return to work for half of their original wage raise demands.

LONDON, April 26 (Reuter). The French Government has now replied the the British request for tightening up of embarkation control over persons leaving French south coast ports who may be intending to emigrate illegally to Palestine, it was learned from an authoritative source here today.

POONA, April 25 (API.) Problems affecting the Indian army were discussed during the Area Commanders' Conference which concluded yesterday at the headquarters of the Southern Command in Poona. Lt.-Gen. Sir Rob Lockhart , General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, presided.

BOMBAY, April 26, (A.P.I.): An All-India Textile Workers' Convention will be held at Cawnpore on May 23 24 and 25 to take stock of the situation in the textile industry in the country and evolve a co-ordinated policy to better the lot of workers.

LAHORE, April 26, (A.P.I.): A plan to establish a new State called "Aryan", which will extend from Assam to Iran and from Himalaya to Ceylon, was explained by Raja Mahendra Pratap at a press conference in Lahore today.

NEW DELHI, April 26. (A.P.I.): First world war veteran, Brigadier Madhuvsinhji, Mahretta Light Infantry, has assumed charge of the office of Secretary of the National War Academy Committee with the rank of Brigadier. He has succeeded Brig. S. P. P. Thorat who has been given command of 161 Brigade.

KARACHI, April 26 (API.) Some of the operative clauses of the Sind University Act came into force on April 14, states a Government notification, announcing that the Governor, Sir Francis Modie, and the Premier, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, have become the Chancellor and the pro-Chancellor of the Sind University respectively.

AHMEDABAD, April 26, (A.P.I.): Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President of the Central Assembly, inaugurating the first Gujarat-Kathiawar Provincial Conference of the Indian Medical Association, said that all the professions primarily aim at the service of the people, and secondarily at earning a living selflessness would make any profession noble.

THE HAGUE, April 26, (Reuter): Nearly 21,000 Dutch men, women and children are still intered in republican camp in Indonesia, according to an appeal sent to Dr. Jan. A. Jonkman, the Dutch Minister of Overseas Territories, by the Dutch Women's Organisation, today.

NEW DELHI, April 26, (A.P.I.): In addition to the Vaids and Hakims whose names have already been announced the Government of India have appointel Vaidya Yadhavjee Trikamjee Acharya, Cathedral Street, Bombay. to serve on the Committee to consider the measures to be taken on increase the usefulness of the Indian systems of medicine, says a Press Note.

KARACHI, April 26 (API.) The Muslim League Standing Committee appointed to function as High Command over the League Ministry in Sind, has suggested to the Ministry to form Home Guards recruited from amongst Muslims only. The Committee has further suggested that the Home Guards should be given military training so that if need arises they may win and preserve Pakistan in Sind.

LONDON, April 26 (Reuter.) Thousands of members of Rumanian Opposition have been arrested in a campaign which started early in March, it was authoritatively learned here today. British official quarters discount the view that the predominantly Communist Government led by Dr. Peter Groza feared an Opposition 'coup' and believe that the new wave of arrests is an attempt to consolidate the administration's position before the withdrawal of Soviet occupation forces from Rumania.

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPA.) President Truman greeting Secretary of State Marshall on his return from Moscow told him he was "well pleased" with his (Marshall's) work at Moscow.

NAGPUR, April 26 (API.) At the annual meeting of the Congress Party in the C. P. Assembly this evening, Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, Premier of C. P. was unanimously re-elected leader of the party.

LONDON, April 26, (Reuter): The British Government's statement on the Secretary of State's Services in India may be made in Parliament within the next week or so Writes Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent. The statement deals only with the position of the Secretary of State's Services at the Indian end; it is not concerned with the London end of these services, which will continue until the final transfer of power in 13 months' time.

Disallowing Robeson To Sing

ALBANY, NEW YORK STATE, April 26, (Reuter): The Supreme Court Justice, Mr. Gador Bookstean, has issued an order directing the Albany Board of Education to show cause why it should not allow Paul Robeson, the Negro singer, to give a recital in the High School here on May 9.

The order was obtained by Mr. Arthur J. Harvey Attorney for the Church Group, to which the use of the school was first granted and then withdrawn.

The ban was stated to have been due to Robeson's alleged association with pro-Communist organisations.

The Mayor, Mr Erastus Corning, said that there was no racial issue involved. He took a hand in cancelling permission to use the school.

The Albany Committee of the American Legion last night approved the ban.

BETTER DEAL FOR SEAMEN

Govt. To Stop Issue Of Continuous Discharge Certificates

NEW DELHI, April 25, (A.P.I.): As a first step in the revision of the system of recruitment of Indian seafarers no fresh men are to be recruited to the maritime labour force for an initial period of six months. Consequently the Government of India has decided to suspend the issue of continuous discharge certificates The Maritime Labour Advisory Committee feels that there are for too many men available for the volume of work and that this has given rise to chronic unemployment.

The Committee which held its inaugural meeting under the Chairmanship of Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member, on April 23, agreed that India should ratify seven International Conventions which were adopted last year by the International Labour Conference at Seattle, USA. Two other Conventions, which relate to social security, will be considered at the Committee's next meeting -- to be held at the end of July or early in August.

It also decided that for the certification of able-bodied seamen 18 years old and with over three years' sea services an examination should be conducted in the seamen's language.

The principle that no one should be employed at sea unless he is declared, after medical examination, to be fit for the job for which be applied is embodied in another Convention. The M.L.A.C. recommended that the Convention should be ratified, but no agreement could be reached on the working out of details, owners' representatives insisting on having their own medical officers to examine applicants even after these have been examined and passed by the Government's doctors.

DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES

Apart from the Conventions, the M.L.A.C. considered the question of desertion and it was suggested that discharge certificates of deserters should be cancelled. As such a rule, however, might be unduly hard on some who did not intentionally desert, or who may have deserted due to conditions beyond their control, it was decided that deserters' certificates should be cancelled only on their failure to return to India within a year of their desertion. Certificates would also be cancelled in the case of those who returned within the year but who failed to offer a satisfactory explanation.

Shipowners gave an assurance that the wartime practice of issuing warm clothing to seafarers carried beyond Port Said would be continued. It was decided that the Bipartite Maritime Boards at Calcutta and Bombay should discuss the question of clothing for seamen and report at the Committee's next meeting.

BRITISH NOTE TO YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, April 26, (Reuter): The British Government has sent a second Note to the Yugoslav Government protesting against the action of the Yugoslav prize court in allocating to Yugoslavia nine Italian merchantships, including the 47,000 ton liner 'Rex' lying off the coast of Trieste, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent wrote today

The British view is that Yugoslavia has no power under the terms of the Armistice with Italy to determine the disposal of these ships.

A second Note on the same issue was also recently sent to Yugoslavia by the United States Government.

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, April 26.

The Bullion Market was again firm with active demand for ready Gold and Silver. There was moderate buying by upcountry traders. There is no change in the local situation and everything depends upon the forthcoming meeting of the trade on Tuesday

Ready Silver advanced at Rs. 179/6 while ready Gold firmed up at a new high level of Rs. 110. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 71

Final Quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	181 6 0
Ready Gold	109 10 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 26.

The produce market was very steady with further active buying in Castorseeds. May delivery was quoted at a premium of Rs. 1/12 over the ceiling price of Rs. 131. Ready Railway receipts were quoted at Rs. 28/12 and Cawnpore Bold were placed at Rs. 27/8 Castorseeds Oil first pressing was steady at Rs. 21 and commercial quality was quoted at Rs. 17/12.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs 30/4. Coromandal stood at Rs. 29/8 and Bold were quoted at Rs. 29/4. Groundnut Oil Bombay Mills ready was quoted at Rs. 18 April delivery business was done at Rs. 17/8 and May delivery business was reported at Rs. 17/11. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs 26/3. April-May delivery was quoted at Rs. 25/12 and July-August delivery was placed at Rs. 26. Linseed Oil was quoted at Rs. 16/8.

COLOMBO STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

COLOMBO, April 25.

Teas and Peacumrubbers slightly more enquiry, transactions:—

Agra Ouvahs 24-1/2.
Ceylon Provincials 17.
Doomoos 24-1/2.
Mayens 15-3/4.
Golindas 9-1/2.
Kalugangas 15-1/2.
Mahavillas 21.
Hunuwellas 22-1/2.
North Westerns 22.
Opatas 27.
Palmerstons 30
Poonagallas 20
Rayigams 22-1/2.
Neughatels 25-1/2.
Saffragams 28.
Strathspeys 17-1/2.
Uplands 20
Uva Highlands 33.
Wellanduras 30.

Rubbers and commercials steady, transactions:—

Clunes 16
Kaluntara Cos. 22-1/2.
Mahagamas 65
Moneragallas 10.
Sttagamas 10-3/4.
Udabages 22.
Udapollas 13-1/2.
Browns 26-1/2.
Ceylon Cocoanut Industries 16-5/4.
Ceylon theatres 33-1/2.
Colombo Apothecaries 21-1/4.
Gargills 16-3/4
Millers 15-1/2.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, April 26.

Coiryarn Beypore 190/200, Quilandy 210/220. Fibre Garbled 170, Ungarbled 182/8 Cocoanuts Raw 125. Dry 130, Cocoanut Oil 530. Copra Office 290, Dilpasand 300, Madrasnottam 325, Pepper Wynaad 580, Country 550, Dry Ginger Chernad 250, Ernad 240, Coffee Robusta 87, Timber Pali 52/53. Junglewood 28/30, Vellapine 45, Benteak 53/55, Teak 80/90, Mango Planks 3/8. Teak 12/18 Rosewood 15/18.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 25

	£
Consols 2-1/2	95-4/8
Conversion Loan 3?1/2 p c 1961	111
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1052 and after (ex. div.)	105-0/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	117-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	119-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-1/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	110-1/2
National Bank of India	35-1/4

LONDON BULLION.

London, April 25.

Silver Spot 46. Forward 445-1/4. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/12/3.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, April 25.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 103 Apl.-May quoted.

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, April 26.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 75-5/8 cennts.

GOLD PRICE ON SHANGHAI MARKET RISES

SHANGHAI April 25. (U.P.A.): The price of gold on the Shanghai black market today rose to one million Chinese dollars per ounce The U. S. dollar was quoted at 22.000 Chinese dollars. The official rate is 12.000 to one

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, April 25

May 2.56-1/4 to 2.56-5/8.
July 2.29-1/2 to 2.30.
September 2.20-3/4 to 2.21.
December 2.16-1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 26.

The Cotton market was steady today with moderate buying on expectations of better export business. At the opening July was quoted at Rs. 437/8 and advanced at Rs 438/12 on moderate replacement buying and short covering Thereafter the market ruled steady with routine business and July was quoted at Rs 438/8.

Under persistent buying July advanced at Rs. 439/6 and the session concluded at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	438	14	0
I.C.C Sept	447	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1705 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, April 26.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
May	—	—	—
July	437-7/8	435-1/4	437-1/4
Sept.	446	443-1/4	445-3/8
Karachi 4F July	46-2-6	46-0-6	46-2-0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 25.

May	36.06+36
July	35.91+41
October	29.90+28
October highest	29.98+36
October lowest	29.70+08
December	28.95+25
January	28.65+25
March	28.42+14
Middling Spot	36.46+41

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 25.

May	35.86+32
July	33.82+31
October	29.89+24
December	28.95+19
March	28.40+17
Middling Spot	33.70+50

CHICAGO WHEAT STRONG.

NEW YORK, April 25, (U. P. A.): Prices remained strong at the close of today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange responding to active mill buying and covering against larger flour sales into domestic and export outlets

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 18th April:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	679,86,72,000
Time Liabilities in India	348,71,98,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	36,51,23,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,38,98,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	66,46,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	94,21,86,000
Advances in India	449,62,82,000
Bills discounted in India	19,59,09,000

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 26, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from April 1 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. today:—

Ahmedabad 96 75 0 1.0 plus 1.0, Ahmednagar 98 63 0 1.9 plus 1.5, Ajmer 98 80 0 0 minus 0.1, Bangalore 90 71 0 0.3 minus 0.9, Baroda 92 74 0 3.3 —, Belgaum 87 64 0 1.2 minus 0.3, Benares 105 81 0 0 minus 0.2, Bhopal 99 73 0 0.2 0, Bhuj 95 74 0 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 88 74 0 2.5 plus 2.5, Calcutta 107 80 0 0 0.4 minus 1.0, Calicut 92 79 0 5.9 plus 2.8, Cawnpore 106 84 0 0 minus 0.2, Cherrapunji 72 63 4.0 40.9 plus 18.4, Cuttack 107 79 0 1.3 plus 0.3, Darjeeling 67 53 0 1.8 minus 1.5, Dehra Dun 97 70 0 0.1 minus 0.5, Delhi 103 74 0 0 minus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 100 76 0 0.1 minus 1.0, Hyderabad (Sd.) 106 76 0 0 minus 0.1, Indore 95 69 0 0.5 plus 0.3, Karachi 87 79 0 0 minus 0.1, Lahore 103 65 0 0 minus 0.5, Lucknow 105 — 0 0 minus 0.2, Madras 102 83 0 1.0 plus 0.5, Mahabaleshwar 75 57 0 7.1 plus 6.2, Mysore 91 68 0 1.5 minus 0.4, Nagpur 103 81 0 0 minus 0.5, Patna 106 83 0 0 minus 0.2 Peshawar 94 63 0 0 minus 1.6, Poona 93 64 0 1.2 plus 0.6, Quetta 94 48 0 0 minus 0.9, Rajkot 99 72 0 2.2 plus 2.2, Ranchi 100 78 0 0 minus 8, Rawalpindi 97 62 0 0 minus 1.8 Sholapur 101 71 0 0.3 minus 0.1, Simla 72 58 0 0.1 minus 1.5, Surat 86 77 0 5.9 plus 5.8

KARACHI, April 26 (API.) A number of passengers, mostly Britons, wishing to proceed to the United Kingdom on leave by sea, have been held up here owing to lack of shipping accommodation, said Mr. A. P. Lemesurier. Chief Secretary to the Sind Government today.

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A Warning To Anglo-Indians

NEW DELHI, April 26 (A.P.I.): Mr. Frank Anthony, Leader, All India Anglo-Indian Association in a statement says:—

"I have been informed, that some of the officials entrusted with the task of registering Europeans are encouraging Anglo-Indians to return themselves as Europeans.

I feel that I must not only condemn this practice, but point out the danger to the members of my community. Once they have thus registered themselves they will forfeit the right to any form of employment or the normal rights of citizenship in the future India.

I am certain that when the time comes the High Commissioner's office will, quite rightly, adopt the position that Anglo-Indians are Indian by nationality and do not fall within the purview of this scheme.

But the damage will have been done as Anglo-Indians who have registered under the scheme will not be given an opportunity by the Indian Government, to resile from their statement and will not be allowed to seek employment in the country and may even be asked to resign from their present appointments."

Br. Ratings Demand Better Pay

AUCKLAND, (NEW ZEALAND), April 26 (Reuter). One hundred junior ratings of the British cruiser "Bellona", which was sent for duty with the New Zealand squadron on December 5, 1946 today presented 16 demands for better conditions to their Commanding Officer.

The demands were put forward by the men's "Strike Committee" after 34 ratings had remained absent without leave as a gesture of dissatisfaction chiefly concerning pay. The men stated that they would leave service if their demands were not granted.

ONE OF ENGLAND'S RICHEST MAN DIES

LONDON, April 26, (A. P. A.): The Marquis of Bute, one of England's richest men, died last night at the age of 66.

The Marquis, who had been in ill health for some time, died at Mounstuart House, his palatial estate on the west coast of Scotland.

The British Press Association estimated that the capital value of his entire estate was nearly 6,000,000 tounds sterling. The Marquis owned six castles in Britain and Spain, and his landhold were now estimated at 117,000 acres.

In 1938, the Marquis sold half the city Cardif for a sum reported at 20,000,000 pounds. The deal involved 20,000 houses, 1,000 shops, 250 public houses and a number of theatres.

The Marquis is succeeded by his eldest son, the Earl of Dumfries, who is Governor of the Scottish Isle of Bute. He is survived by four other sons and two daughters

INDIAN ROAD ENGINEERS IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, April 26, (Reuter): Nineteen Indian road engineers, who have arrived in the United States to study modern highway and bridge construction, were formally introduced to the Public Works Administrator Major-General Philip Fleming, whose agency co-ordinate their work during their stay in America.

Mr. Sundaram, the Educational Liaison Officer of the Indian Embassy, presented the engineers and recalled the successful training that a similar Indian group here had last year. Mr. Sundaram expressed the hope that still more Indian engineers would be able to come to the United States and said the training programme would be important in helping India solve her transportation problems.

The engineers, whose studies are sponsored by the Indian Government's Transportation Department, will spend five weeks in Washington before travelling to various parts of the country for field work

FRISCO POLICE BREAK UP STRIKERS' DEMONSTRATION

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (UPA): Fourteen men and 13 women were arrested today when police broke-up a demonstration of 2.000 striking telephone workers defying police orders against demonstrations.

The strikers protested a court injunction limiting pickets to six at the local telephone offices, as "a shocking attack on Labour's right".

COCHIN-CHINESE GOVT. MINISTERS KILLED

Viet-Namese Attack Franco-Cambodian Convoy

SAIGON, April 25, (Reuter): Two members of the Cochin-Chinese Government were killed today in a Viet-Namese attacks on a Franco-Cambodian convoy travelling from Saigon it is reported here by French sources. They were Troung Vinh Khanh, Minister of National Education and Diep Quang Dong Under-Secretary of State

The Ministers left Saigon early this morning with several French officers for a tour of inspection. Their car blew up on a mine five miles from the town of Mytho, south of Saigon, and Viet-Namese elements immediately opened an attacks with mortar shelling. A French colonel was among the victims of attack

FRENCH ADMINISTRATOR

Terrorists were reported to have killed the 26-year-old French Administrator M. Aurent Barlagelate and two other people after ambushing and firing on them.

M. Barlagelata was administrator of Tra-Vinh Province, 100 miles South of Saigon. Saigon newspapers said that he was travelling in a military convoy near a village 20 miles from Tra-Vinh when he was attacked.

Six more people were killed when a home-made bomb was thrown at a group of Frenchmen and Annamites near a theatre in central Saigon.

More than 40 hutments of Indians and Chinese have been burned in the suburb of Saigon and an Indian servant of a local Indian businessman has been fatally stabbed.

Armed bands were said today, by semi-official sources here, to be infiltrating into Cochin-China and are forming "pockets of resistance" with the aim of paralysing the administration and terrorising people.

SAIGON LIFELESS

SAIGON, April 25, (Reuter): M. Emile Bollaert. High Commissioner for French Indo-China, made an incognito tour of streets of Saigon for the second time since he arrived here three weeks ago

Saigon—the gayest city in Indo-China—is virtually lifeless after evening and few people move out after the evening meal which is taken early although curfew is imposed between midnight and sunrise.

Dr. Levan Hoach President of the Provisional Government of the Cochin-Chinese Republic, and M. Tam, Minister of the Interior, returned yesterday after a three days' tour of the disturbed areas into the Tra-Vinh province.

Dr. Hoach said that the Government is confident of restoring peace and order soon. He added that hundreds of Annamites belonging to two semi-religious groups in Cochin-China—Cao Dai and Hoa Hao—have now taken up arms against the enemies of people's freedom."

CURRENCY FOR TRAVELLERS

PARIS, April 26 (Reuter). The International Chamber of Commerce has appealed to the Economic and Social Committee of the United Nations to get countries to grant larger currency allowances to people traveling abroad, which will save the tourist from the "necessity or temptation of becoming a currency fiddler."

This action follows a series of cases in which Britons have been fined for currency offences on the continent many of them involving the "mystery man" Max Intrator.

SEEDS FOR BRITAIN

NEW YORK, April 26 (Reuter). "Queen Elizabeth', the 85,000 ton liner her fastest turn round on record is to leave here at 7 p.m. GMT tonight with a cargo of 500,000 pounds weight of seed critically needed for planting in the flood devasted fen country in Britain. The consignment is being sent at the special request of the British Ministry of Food.

War-Time Coal Cess To Go

NEW DELHI, April 26 (A.P.I.): The Central Government promulgated an ordinance today repealing the Coal Production Fund Ordinance of 1944 and abolishing the Excise Duty of Re. 1-4-0 per ton of coal despatched by rail, with effect from May 1, 1947, says a Press Note.

This step was recommended by the Indian Coalfields Committee in view of the consideration that purpose for which the cess was levied, namely, the financing of the war-time production and distribution of coal, had been served.

The decision to implement this recommendation would not be reached by Government sufficiently early for the necessary Bill to be prepared and put through the legislature during the recent budget session. As the Government were, however, anxious to give all reasonable relief to coal consumers, recourse has now been taken to give effect to it by the present measure.

Government have decided that the unspent balance, if any, in the Coal Production Fund, should be applied to such purposes connected with the coal industry as they may direct.

Sheikh Abdullah Day

NEW DELHI, April 26 (API.) Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, President of the All-India States People Conference has made the following announcement:

"It might be remembered that one of the resolutions passed at the Gwalior session of the States Peoples Conference fixed May 2 for the observance of Sheikh Abdullah Day. In view of the fact, however, that 20th May marks the first anniversary of Sheikh Sahib's incarceration, Kashmir friends have suggested—and I agree—that it is desirable that the date for the observance should be changed from May 2 to May 20. The programme should appropriately consist of processions and meetings wherever possible throughout the States and the passing of resolutions demanding the immediate release of the Kashmir leader".

DISCOVERY OF NEW INSECTICIDES BENEFITS HUMANITY

For years people have relied on insecticides to destroy insects and protect their homes from the danger of typhoid, dysentery, malaria and other insect-borne diseases. Insects such as the fly, mosquito, flea and louse have inflicted an appalling death toll on the human race.

The recent development of a new insecticide—DDT—marks a great change from the earlier method of killing insects through the constant use of sprays and powders. Indeed, insect eradication formerly depended on the frequent use of these insecticides.

Unlike the old insect sprays and powders, DDT is deadly to most insects and its killing power persists for weeks and even months. One of the most efficient ways to apply DDT is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on walls, screens, ceilings, doors and other surfaces. After this spraying, the oil soon evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film, they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. DDT, while long-lasting in effect, is slow in its action and has no quick knock-down qualities.

Pyrethrum is much faster-acting than DDT, and has quick knock-down power. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in large quantities in Kenya, British East Africa. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, new sprays have been developed far superior to the old type pyrethrum sprays. Insects passing through the new pyrethrum spray fall instantly to the ground and quickly die. A modern pyrethrum spray can clear the room of annoying insects very rapidly. It should be remembered, however, that pyrethrum insecticides have no residual value.

When used in combination, a 5% DDT spray with its long-lasting effect and a pyrethrum spray with its quick-killing action provide the home with complete protection from insects

ALWAR'S CALL TO KSHATRYAS

NEW DELHI, April 26 (A.P.I.): A call to the Kshatryas of India to play their traditional role of dewenders of the faith and servants of the people was made by His Highness Col. Maharaj Tej Singh Bahadur of Alwar in his presidential address at the 48th sessioi of the All-India Kshatrya Mahasabha in Delhi today.

Earlier the Raja Sahib of Bhagat, President of the Reception Committee, in his address deplored the disunity that prevailed among the Kshatryas and appealed to them to unite.

CONGRESS CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE MEETS

NEW DELHI, April 26 (A.P.I.): The Constructive Programme Committee of the Congress Working Committee met today at the residence of Acharya Kripalani, Congress President this evening. The following members of the Committee were present: Sri Suchita Kripalani, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Acharya Jugal Kishore, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Mr. Srikrishnadas Jaju, Mr. Aryanayakam Mr. R. R. Diwakar.

Mr. R. S. Dhotre and Mr. Krishnadas Gandhi were also present by special invitation.

There was a general discussion on the reports of work carried out in the various provinces and those present exchanged views on the different aspects of the problem.

The Committee will meet again at 7 a.m. tomorrow.

Indian In Transvaal Fined

PRETORIA, Transvaal, April 26 (AP.A.): Aboo Cassim was sentenced by a magistrate's court today for transgression of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act of 1946.

It was the first such conviction in Pretoria.

Cassim was fined 10 pounds or 14 days' imprisonment for occupying premises in a closed area without a permit.

Plea To Improve Journalists' Condition

MADRAS, April 26 (API.) Mr. T. S. Chockalingam (Editor, Dinamani), Chairman, Reception Committee, made a strong plea for improving the general economic conditions of working journalists at the annual session of the South Indian Journalists' Federation today. He stressed the need for fixing a decent minimum pay for members of the profession and felt that time had come for proprietors of newspapers and journals to set apart a share in their profits to be paid to their employees as bonus.

"Area Control" For Air

PARIS, April 26 (Reuter): Delegates from 20 nations at a meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organisation to-day voted for "area" control for transport aircraft throughout the European and Northern Mediterranean Theatre. Under the "area" control system, civil aircraft will be able to fly over international boundaries and obtain clearances from those countries before taking off.

"Area" control will be established next winter. Seven nations—Britain, France, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia—voted to implement the plan by October 1 while the remaining countries are to effect it as soon as possible after that date.

BOMBAY'S FOOD POSITION

BOMBAY, April 26 (API.) A review of the province's food position and progress of local procurement of food grains were considered at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Food and Commodities Advisory Board, held today at the Secretariat, states a Press Note. The Minister for Civil Supplies, Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, presided.

Among other subjects discussed were proposals in respect of yarn distribution, powers of District Advisory Committee, distribution of gur, cotton seeds and other committees.

TOKYO, April 26 (U.P.A.): The Conservatives brought off a landslide victory in the national elections sweeping at least 370 seats of the 466 belonging to the Lower House of the Diet.

"PROUD DAY IN HISTORY OF INTERPROVINCIAL RELATIONS"

Damodar Valley Corporation Draft Constitution Adopted At Conference Of Bihar And Bengal Representatives

NEW DELHI, April 26 (API): The draft constitution of the Damodar Valley Corporation was accepted today at the 5th Inter-Provincial Conference presided over by Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Member for Works, Mines and Powers. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, and T. N. Mukherjee, Irrigation Minister represented Bengal, while Bihar was represented by two ministers, Mr. Binodan Jha and Mr. Ramcharita Singh.

"It will be a proud day in the history of inter-provincial relationships in this country if we can in this Conference to-day, see the successful issue of the negotiations which we initiated nearly two years and a half ago" said Mr. Bhabha opening the proceedings.

The draft constitution had been prepared by a committee and its four sub-committees set up in pursuance of the recommendations of the Conference.

BHABHA'S TRIBUTE

"The revised draft before you", said Mr. Bhabha, "represents the labours of these committees and with your leave, I should like to pay a tribute to the work of the Provincial representatives, who served on them in the closest possible co-operation with one another and with no thought of scoring provincial points against the larger interests of valley development.

"If full agreement is reached on the provision of this constitution the two Provincial Governments will give the Central Government the necessary authorisation in terms of Sec. 103 of the Government of India Act to go ahead with our legislative proposals for the establishment of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

Mr. Bhabha explained in his speech how the concept of a Corporation or an authority represented the application to public affairs of the basic principles and practices of modern business management.

NEED FOR TEAM WORK

Touching the nature of the governing body of the proposed Corporation, he said: "I am sure you will agree that the members of the Corporation must act as one team, and there can be no question of divided responsibility or divided loyalty.

It follows that it is essential that the members of the Corporation must be appointed by the Central Government, although, of course, the Central Government will consult the Provincial Governments before they decide on the appointments.

"I am equally sure that you will agree that in the administration of the Corporation, merit and efficiency should be the only guiding consideration, and we must severely eschew irrational sentiment or prejudice."

RESETTLEMENT CHARGES TO BE SHARED

Assuring the representatives of the Bihar Government on the Central Government's concern in the resettlement and welfare of the population of the submerged areas, he said: "I am sure the Damodar Valley Corporation will not hesitate to bear all reasonable charges on this account as part of the cost of the entire scheme.

On the question of the irrigation of Bihar as an incident of the scheme he said: "The Irrigation Sub-Committee which was appointed on the recommendation of the last Conference recommended that up to 10 per cent of the total Kharif irrigation under the Damodar Valley scheme should be reserved for Bihar."

DRAFT APPROVED

The draft constitution of the Corporation was approved by the representatives of the Governments of Bihar and Bengal subject to a few minor changes. The Conference further approved the form of the resolution to be moved in the Legislatures of both the Provinces facilitating the Central Government to enact a law for the setting up of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

Representatives of the various interests present at the Conference expressed the hope that every endeavour would be made to start and complete the execution of the scheme as expeditiously as possible in fulfilment of the Central Government's programme of multi-purpose development.

Bhopal Calls On Jinnah

(Continued from Pafe 9)

make a first-hand study of relief measures. Her itinerary will probably include visits to Dera Ismail Khan, Tank and Amritsar

Pakistan Will Be Close Friend Of Burma

Jinnah's Assurance To U. Chan Htoon

NEW DELHI, April 26 (A.P.I.): The assurance that Pakistan would always be a close friend of Burma was given by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, to U Chan Htoon, Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Burma who had an interview with Mr. Jinnah this week.

The Burmese leader told pressmen that he discussed with Mr. Jinnah a report which appeared in the press stating that some Muslims of Buthidaung and Maungdaw in Arakan claimed for Pakistan those two districts.

Mr. Jinnah told him that he had clarified the position of the Muslim League in regard to this question in a joint statement issued by him and U. Aung San in January last.

MESSAGE TO BURMESE PEOPLE

In a message to the people of Burma, Mr. Jinnah said: "Please convey my message to U. Aung San and the Burmese leaders that they have my wholehearted support and best wishes in their strugle for freedom. We are all sailing in the same boat and fighting for our freedom. God willing, you and we may soon be free."

Mr. Jinnah also told U Chan Htoon that he had always been telling the Muslims of Burma that they must completely identify themselves with the Burmese in their efforts to secure freedom. If the Muslims had any grievances they must settle it amicably with the Burmese because Burma was their home. He exhorted the Burmese to treat them justly and fairly as their own kith and kin, for that was the way to keep all together and happy.

"Pakistan is coming nearer and nearer to realisation'. Mr. Jinnah told U Chan Htoon and added: 'Bengal is your neighbour. I can assure you that Pakistan will always be a close friend of Burma."

HITLER LIVING IN ANTARCTIC?

BEUNOS AIRES, April 26 (UPA):—A book titled "Hitler Still Alive" appeared claiming that Hitler was now alive in the Antarctic region living at a base established in 1938 by a German expedition to the sixth continent.

The book said Hitler and Eva Braun boarded a submarine off the Norwegian coast between April 22 and May 2, 1945, and travelled to this base which is called "new Berchtesgaden."

The book written by Szabo, a local nwspaperman, said the two German submarines—530 and 977—which surrendered at the Argentine port of Mar del Plata in July 1945, belonged to a "ghost convoy" of submarines which accompanied the submarine bearing Hitler and Eva Braun, but became separated and decided to surrender at Mar del Plata.

International Lawn Tennis

BRUSSELS, April 26 (Reuter): Jack Van Den Eynde of Belgium beat Dilip Bose of India 3/6, 6/2, 6/2, 6/4, in the first match of the International Lawn Tennis Contest here to-day.

Phillippe Washer (Belgium) beat Sumant Misra (India).

CENSORSHIP CLAMPS DOWN IN SOVIET CAPITAL

BERLIN, April 26 (UPA). Correspondents arriving here today from Moscow reported that censorship was clamped down in the Soviet capital at midnight last night, scarcely 24 hours after the end of the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

BOY SHOOTS AT PASSERS-BY

(Continued from page 9)

few from 2 p.m. today to 2 p.m. tomorrow in Deputiganj.

RS. 500 PRIZE FOR CATCHING ASSAILANTS

The Senior Superintendent of Police has announced that any member of the public who catches any assailant red-handed will be awarded a sum of Rs. 500 and any one who gives useful information which leads to the arrest of a "gonda" who has participated in such a crime will be awarded a sum of Rs. 200.

35-Hour Curfew In Parts Of Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 26 (A.P.I.): The Commissioner of Police has imposed a 35-hour curfew in certain areas of Muchipara, Entally and Benispukur police stations.

By another order, the Commissioner has relaxed for two hours from 7 to 9 a.m. tomorrow, the 59-hour curfew imposed on Manicktala and Baiaghata areas yesterday.

A Bengal Government press note on the Calcutta situation issued tonight says:—

There was a marked improvement in the situation today and only 17 incidents were reported mostly from northern and southern parts of the city.

The worst incident was reported from the Entally police station in the early hours of morning, it being a serious case of riotous attack involving the use of arms and weapons. Some houses were also set on fire by the rioters. The police arrested 61 persons and seized a variety of weapons and a gun believed to have been used.

Six persons died and 37 were injured during the period under review. According to reports received from 17 thanas 362 arrests were made during the last 26 hours.

Howrah reported only 3 incidents. A bomb was thrown in the early hours but its explosion was prevented by the timely action of the police.

Delhi Police Official Injured

NEW DELHI, April 26 (API): Pandit Jagannath, Deputy Superintendent of Police (C.I.D.) was seriously injured in the hand to-day when he was examining a loaded revolver. The revolver, it is learnt, went off accidently. The D. S. P. was removed to the Irwin Hospital.

AMRITSAR QUIET

AMRITSAR, April 26 (A.P.I.): The situation in Amritsar is reported to be quiet on Saturday except for an explosion in Kucha Jheoran inside Kucha Deviwala resulting in injuries to a woman. One man was immediately arrested by the police on suspicion.

The Golden Temple Committee has appealed to visitors to Amritsar not to bring any lathis or weapons as they are prohibited by the District Magistrate

HOUSE SEARCHES IN FEROZEPUR

FEROZEPUR, April 26 (A.P.I.): The police carried out a number of house searches in Ferozepur Cantonment and City. It is reported that nothing incriminating was found.

Troops cordoneed Basti Bhattianwali, a suburb of Ferozepore on Friday morning and door to door search was made for few hours. Some weapons are reported to have been recovered.

STOP PRESS

PROCESSIONISTS STONED IN BARODA

BARODA, April 26, (A.P.I.): Four persons are reported to have been injured as the result of stone-throwing at a big procession taken out in the city in connection with the Sivaji Jayanti celebrations this evening. Some damage was also done to shops in one locality. The injured persons were admitted into hospital where they are progressing.

U. S. NAVAL VESSELS FOR CHINA

WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuter). A number of naval vessels and floating dry docks are to be transferred to China by the United States who will also train personnel to operate them and supply upto 100 officers and 200 men of the United States Navy or Marine Corps to assist China in naval matters.

C. I. D. CHIEF IN HAIFA DEAD

JERUSALEM, April 26 (A.P.A): A. E. Conquest, Chief of the Haifa Criminal Investigation Department, died today of wounds received when two young Jews fired at him in Haifa, it was officially announced today.

Conquest was shot while driving his car in the centre of Haifa.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Entertainment Topics—At Home And Abroad

By "SARDI"

BANNING FILTH

The power for good that the Film Press can wield, is well exemplified by the praiseworthy campaign started by the FILMO MONTHLY of Lahore against the exhibition of Twentieth Century Fox's ANNA AND THE KING OF SIAM starring IRENE DUNNE and REXTTARRISON—a campaign that has resulted in the film being banned in the Punjab.

In a strongly couched editorial addressed to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Anant Singh, the doughty Editor of FILMO, said:

"Twenty years ago, you were roused to severe invectives when you talked of Catharine Mayo's 'Mother India'.. ..Twenty years ago, you could not take, nor could we take any effective action against either Catherine Mayo or the country to which she belonged. We were ruled by foreigners and these foreigners happened to be first cousins of Catherine Mayo.....

"But to-day things are different.... the old regime is dead and the new full-fledged Government of the people for the people by the people is in the making. That is why the people of India look up to you to take effective action against Catharine Mayo's Mother America from where has just emanated another stinking slander against the peoples of the East.

"Americans have a queer philosophy of life. That philosophy breeds Catharine Mayos from generation to generation.... The latest vile example is Margaret Laudon who went to Siam to find vitriolic and hair-raising food for her pen..... And Twentieth Century-Fox have obligingly transferred her dirt to celluloid....."

SHAME, UNCLE SHAM!

Filmo's Editor has, further, published in his March edition, letters of protest from an Indian Naval Officer and Contributor Cassandra, emphasising the libel on Siam and the Siamese, and protesting against the "vile and monstrous misrepresentation of Eastern peoples...."

The campaign, backed up by public opinion, has been successful in getting the picture banned in the Punjab. It is a healthy sign that the Film Press has won a point involving the much-neglected principle that in catering to the entertainment of audiences producers should not neglect moral issues, particularly when these concern countries other than their own.

It goes without saying that no American would like a foreign film concern to high-light, for instance, the promiscuities one hears so much about of sex-starved American women who haunt New York's Tarlem in search of Negroes to gratify their lust. Why then should these selfsame Americans parade the polygamous practises of King Mongkut and depict various customs of Siam in an unfavourable light?

UNCLE SAM still seems to have been unable to quit being UNCLE SHAM. So, when he depicts us Orientals in a libelous vein, it is up to us to shame him out of his sham.

Well done, Filmo Editor!

★

ON LOVE-SCENES

I have often heard Indians of the sophisticated, "Old Boy" variety with a dangerously thin veneer of Western 'civilisation', complain of the love-scenes on the Indian screen in which the well-known 'clinch', at the fade-out of the picture, is conspicuous by its absence. What, no kissing, not even so much as a peck on the chin!

While, personally, I have no objection whatever to romantic scenes wherein the leading players indulge in torrid embraces with the male breathing hard and the female leaving her bosom, I am inclined to hand the bouquet to our own artistes who can convey the same degree of passion without being quite so demonstrative.

KISS OR HISS?

However, even in American pictures the kissing code varies with every type of picture. Perhaps you have never observed it, but the fact remains that in Western films, 'horse-operas' in other words, kissing is strictly tabooed. The cow-boy may kiss his Ma or even a mare but not the Miss he is going to marry at the end of the picture. No, it just ain't done! Such is the iron-clad rule in Western films.

JANE RANDOLPH, leading lady to WILLIAM BOYD in "Hapalong Cassidy" pictures, answers the excuse of producers of sage brush sagas that kid fans of cow-boy films find kissing 'mushy', with the retort: "Children are growing up these days."

So, presumably, today's infants want to kiss before they can hiss. Ah, for the good old days!

That's all till next week rolls around.

*

NOTE

Our film reviews appear every week in the Daily "Chronicle" on Fridays (English Films) and Saturdays (Indian pictures).

ALLAHABAD EUROPEAN CONCERNS CLOSE DOWN

Sequel To 'Quit India' Policy Of The British Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 26: Some important European concerns at Allahabad have began winding up their business here in view of the 'Quit India policy of the British Government. The Allahabad Club Ltd. which is a very old organisation has gone into voluntary liquidation and is selling its property. Members staying in the Club which was open to Europeans only, shifted elsewhere and since last evening mess has also been closed. All club activities will cease from May 1. Auction of movable property of the Club begins today. It appears that the Government of India offered to purchase the landed properties of the Club. Mr. S. H. Barnetts, who has been running the big concern under the title Barnetts Hotel for the last 18 years, has decided to retire and negotiations are almost complete for transfer of his business to the Indian partnership. Reports from Lucknow state some European firms are closing there also.

Communist Operational Base Captured

NANKING, April 25. (U. P. A.): The Central News Agency reported today that the Government Army scored one of its most significant victories in Central Shantung with the capture of Mengyin, the top operational base of the Communist New Fourth Army.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By J. C. Maitra

Grand hockey feasts. Pillay's magnificent display. Offside Rodrigues. Tourists main defect. Women's Championship. A rare opportunist. Hat-trick by Mabel Kubes. Bengal in final. Tourists defeated again. Bombay's glory.

Thanks to the clerk of the weather, the exhibition match between the IHF XI and Bombay XI was staged at the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Wednesday. It would have been a first class tragedy if the tourists had to go back without playing a match in our city. Actually they had to come back from Poona, instead of proceeding to Bangalore, to give us a game. And it was a grand fare they—I mean the contending parties—served us. The contest was packed with thrilling episodes and exciting moments from beginning to end. And the large crowd present on the occasion thoroughly enjoyed it. Surprising as it may learn, the All-India team was beaten by the odd goal in five.

PILLAY'S MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

Bombay was full value for their victory. Though they were without the services of Leo Pinto in goal and Owen Ferreira at full back, they played well to a man, which contributed mainly to their success. But outstanding in their ranks were Pillay and Kishenlal in the forward line and Perumal at right half. They certainly gave the All-India selectors a big slap in the cheek for overriding their claims for inclusion.

Pillay was in dazzling form and gave a scintillating display of his undoubted talents. I only wished that in the second half he fed Kishen more than Woodcock. It is indeed a clever tactics to swing the ball to the other side when your immediate colleagues are well covered. But it is hardly paying to starve the next door winger especially when he is in brilliant form.

OFFSIDE RODRIGUES

The local team might have increased the tally, if Rodrigues, their centre-forward, had tired to remain onside at psychological moments. Many of Bombay's opportunities were thrown away because Rodrigues was found offside every time. Munir played well too but he was rather selfish.

Manager Hamiduddin explained to me after the match the reason why the tourists could not produce their best form in Bombay. They found Azad Maidan rather slow after playing on faster grounds elsewhere. Were they to play again, they would show vast improvements in every department of the game. So the return match between the two parties was arranged on the spot.

TOURISTS' MAIN DEFECT

I doubt however, if the tourists would be able to lower the colours of the local side. because their combination is inherently defective. Their pivot Amir Kumar, does not appear to be a very sound man in that vital position. It is realy a wonder how the selectors picked him out when there was such an outstanding figure as Durga Prasad available at hand The two wingers, Ram Swarup and Rajagopal, were as good as useless. Here again they had blundered in keeping out Kishen and Gendalal. Babir Singh acquitted himself creditably as centre forward, but he might have served his side better if he had utilized the services of Jamshed to a greater extent. The return match would clearly reveal the strong and weak points of the tourists and which, I hope. will open the eyes of the selectors to their proper angle.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

It is a matter of gratification to see that the National Championship for women has roused considerable interest among the local hockey-going public. The early matches were well attended which gives us hope that the final engagements will bring packed houses. It is a pity that Punjab was pitted against C. P. and Berar which is considered to be the strongest combination in the lournament in their very first engagement. Had they met Delhi or Madras in stead they would have easily found their way to the semi-finals. As it happened they were eliminated by the Central Province by 3 goals to nil. But it must be added in fairness to the Notherners that the score does not fairly indicate the even nature of the fight as it was.

A RARE OPPORTUNIST.

The player who covered herself with glory in this match was Yvonne Smith, C.P.'s centre-forward. She is an opportunist of a rare order and her stick-work is superb. The team as a whole played well, though it was a surprise to many how Iona Clarke, their heavy-weight right back could be so mobile and supple, despite her severe handicap.

Delhi, on the other hand, was lucky to get the better of Madras by the odd goal in three. Both the teams were so evenly matched that a goal scored in extra time from a penalty-bully decided the issue. Madras was greatly disappointed at their exit in this manner. But it is very doubtful if their victors would be able to stand up to the redoubtable Bengal team with any degree of success in their next encounter.

HAT-TRICK BY MABEL KUBES.

Bombay, in their turn has registered a facile victory over Mysore to the tune of 4 goals to nil. But for the stout defence put up by Christine Lawton, the visiting custodian the local team would have piled up a bigger total. Mabel Kubes played a great game in the attacking line, doing the hat-trick in the bargain. Cecily D'Souza and Mrs. James also shone in that line. In the defence ranks, Louise Lynn, Pansy Thomas and Lorna Read did everything to hold the fort without any blemish. Lorna would however do well to stand back and allow Pansy to go ahead in support of the intermediate line, because once she is beaten it would be almost impossible for her to get back. And C.P. has an attack which will brook no delay from any quarters.

BENGAL IN FINAL.

Since writing the above, Bengal has accounted for Delhi by the substantial margin of 4 goals without response. I cannot say that the winners gave such a magnificent display as to merit a runaway victory. In fact their performance in general was not much better than their adversaries. It was only the opportunism of their speedy wingers, Doreen Stevens and Barbara Wilson, which gave them the large crop of goals. Unless they show vast improvement in every department of the game, in their next outing. I cannot see how they will ever extend either C.P. or Bombay whom they would meet in the final.

TOURISTS DEFEATED AGAIN.

I.H.F.'s flag was lowered again by Bombay at the Azad Maidan on Thursday evening when the tourists clashed against the local side for the second time. Despite the changes made in the visitors combination—particularly the replacement of centre-half Amir Kumar by Keshav—Bombay managed to repeat their previous success by the identical figures which separated them in the first instance. It was one of the fastest and most exciting matches ever seen in Bombay. And the packed enclosure enjoyed the titanic struggle to their heart's content. There is no doubt that the I.H.F. selectors grievously blundered in choosing their men. Let us hope that it will not be repeated when the All-India team for the Olympic game is selected next year.

BOMBAY'S GLORY.

Pillay was again the cynosure of all eyes. He gave another superb display of his great abilities. I cannot however understand why he directs his passes invariably to Woodcock who is more or less a passenger as left extreme or inside-left. It is true Kishen was persistently shadowed by Yakub, the touring left-half. But it was Pillay's job to draw the defender near him and then pass the ball to the winger. Rodrigues was again a constant off-sider which marred several golden scoring chances for Bombay. Maxie Vaz emulated Perumal's brilliant example as a defender and helped his side a good deal. On the whole, the home team acquitted itself creditably and upheld Bombay's unbeaten record with flying colours.

Is It True?

That The Maharaja of Patiala called a meeting of the I.O.A. Council at his Capital, instead of Bombay as previously fixed—just to suit his own convenience?

That The B.P.O.A. strongly protested against this arbitrary change of venue—presumably without its permission—so the Maharaja promptly cancelled the meeting?

That The notice of cancellation did not reach some of the Council members, including the I.O.A. Secretary, so they made a futile pilgrimage to Patiala?

That The Maharaja refused to give a 'darshan' even to the Secretary—because he was otherwise pre-occupied?

That The Secretary and the members had to return to their distant homes crest fallen. as they did not know who was to foot the bill for their fruitless journey?

That The B.P.O.A. has asked the Maharaja to resign his Presidentship, as it has no need for the Princely Order?

That The question of India's participation in the next world games is still hanging fire, because the I.O.A. Council is in a state of suspended animation?

That India's prestige is nobody's concern—so long as place-hunters can smuggle themselves into all kinds of offices and committees?

That The B.P.O.A. has eminently succeeded in smothering all attempts to improve the standard of athletics in Bombay—by banning open meets organised by others?

That The Olympic rulers are fully satisfied that they have done their job exceedingly well by curtailing the athletic meets to one?

That They may go a step further and close the shop next year altogether for the great glory of athletics in Bombay?

That There is a hot race between several sporting associations for securing play-grounds at the Lloyd Reclamation—with a view to erect club houses and to encourage such healthy sports as flush and rummy therein?

That Bombay may shortly claim the proud distinction of being the biggest centre of these games in the world?

That The Olympic Association does not like the idea of going to Cooperage, as soccer may swallow as athletics—just to spite the Olympians?

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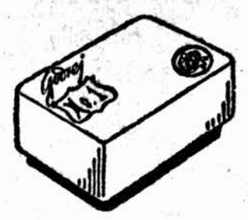

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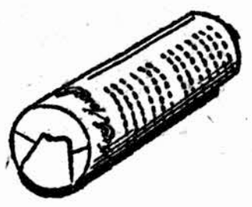

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Let us talk it over —

"EXAMINATION FINISHES TWENTY-SEVENTH STOP BRING OVER KIDS TWENTY-EIGHTH STOP"—That was how ran the short and matter-of-fact telegram, as it was meant to be. But if you have already jumped to the conclusion that the message was sent by a mother-examinee to her hubby 'holding the babies 'for sometime, your guess is very much wide of the mark. . Neither was the telegram dispatched by a student-papa buried in volumes of law or medicine.

I might allow you as many guesses as you will but for the fact that you are certain to draw a blank. Now, don't be impatient and say in a huff that it matters little to you who sent the telegram to whom. It very much concerns us, as you'll see it for yourselves, when I say that it was sent by no less a person than an examinee-granny yes, to her own daughter who had years ago given up 'Varsity learning for blissful matrimony. And mind you, the mother had turned to books of knowledge in her late forties.

* * *

Here I don't mean to say more about this thirst for learning at such an age which is really commendable for a woman who hadn't even reached the high-school stage before her marriage thirty years back. However, what can one say about the darling of her daughter who wants to leave her children with the gran'ma for a year? She should have thought of her own post-examination days packed with parties, picnics and pictures and at least allowed a week's well-deserved rest to 'Mother dear.' But how could she manage it when she was sailing on the 30th? And after all, "Mamma will understand" says the daughter.

May be, her 'Mamma' does, but I certainly can't understand this modern mother's attitude either to her one and four years' old children or towards her aging mother. The latter had more than fulfilled her duties towards her sons and daughters while the former had every right to the love and care of their own mother in their tender age and helpless condition. Surely a mother's duty to her children is not over with the period of lactation. What would have been our chances of survival had our old fashioned grannies and mummies taken such a restricted view of their obligations to their off-springs?

* * *

I am not suggesting thereby that theirs was the ideal type of love. In many cases they were guilty of overacting their role of mothers as caretakers to the extent of making the children always dependent upon them in every little matter. If they were guilty of sentimentalism the type of educated modern mother I have mentioned errs on the side of extra-rationalism. To put it bluntly it means undiluted selfishness if not wilful wickedness.

I could understand her rationalism if she were to go abroad for treatment of an ailment or even if she were sent as a Government scholar for specialization in some branch of study. Because that would have meant 'now or never' for her. But the one in question went on her own, of course for some sort of course in social sciences. And isn't such trained personnel a crying need of the country? Sure, it is but not at the risk of encouraging irresponsible mothers!!

—Leela.

Measure Your Tact

Tact is the art of never hurting anyone's feeling, and its possession is the badge of true popularity.

Here are six everyday situations in which you can prove your possession or lack of this somewhat rare quality.

Tick off, against each situation, the reply you think you would make—or the reply you sometimes have already made in similar circumstances. Then add up your score according to the points awarded at the end.

If you score 80 you are practically perfect. Between 70 and 80 you are still a model of tact. With 60 to 70 you are sometimes tactful, but you need to exercise a little more care in your comments. Below 40 you are headed for distinct unpopularity among your relatives and acquaintances.

1. Your husband has bought himself a tie which you consider abominably loud:

(a) You tell him that it's frightful.

(b) You tell him gently that you would prefer him to wear another tie when you go out together.

(c) You quietly buy him another one.

(d) You resign yourself to accepting it as it is.

2. Your mother-in-law gives you advice freely on the way you run your household;

(a) You tell her once and for all that you are mistress in your own house and you do as you please.

(b) You listen politely to her advice and continue doing what you want, anyway.

(c) You ask your husband to warn her that she would do better to keep quiet.

(d) You patiently explain the whys and wherefores of the way you do things.

3. One of your guests has accidentally burnt your best cloth with his cigarette:

(a) You tell him it was entirely due to his own clumsiness, clumsiness

(b) You discreetly let him overhear that he need not expect another invitation unless he replaces the cloth.

(c) You tell him it doesn't matter, and the hole won't show much after mending.

(d) You tell him with a smile that accidents can happen to anybody.

4. You are in a cinema. In front of you is a woman who does not stop fidgeting and leaning over every few seconds to whisper in her companion's ear, thereby obstructing your view:

(a) You touch her gently on the shoulder and ask her to stop.

(b) You call an attendant and ask him to request the woman to stop, as she is obstructing your view.

(c) You try to concentrate on the screen and ignore the inconvenience.

(d) You make some rude remark, in a lour voice, about the lady and her neighbour.

5. You have been queueing outside the butcher's for a quarter of an hour when someone walks straight up and calmly walks to the counter in front of you:

(a) You call out to the shop assistant and point out the gate-crasher.

(b) You tell the interloper very politely that she must have made some mistake because you have been waiting a quarter of an hour.

(c) You do nothing at all.

(d) You rouse the rest of the queue against her.

6. Your best friend, having discovered herself the possessor of some literary talent, insists on reading you an extremely poor story she has written:

(a) You tell her that honest effort always seems praiseworthy to you.

(b) You point out the weak points and general weakness of the story.

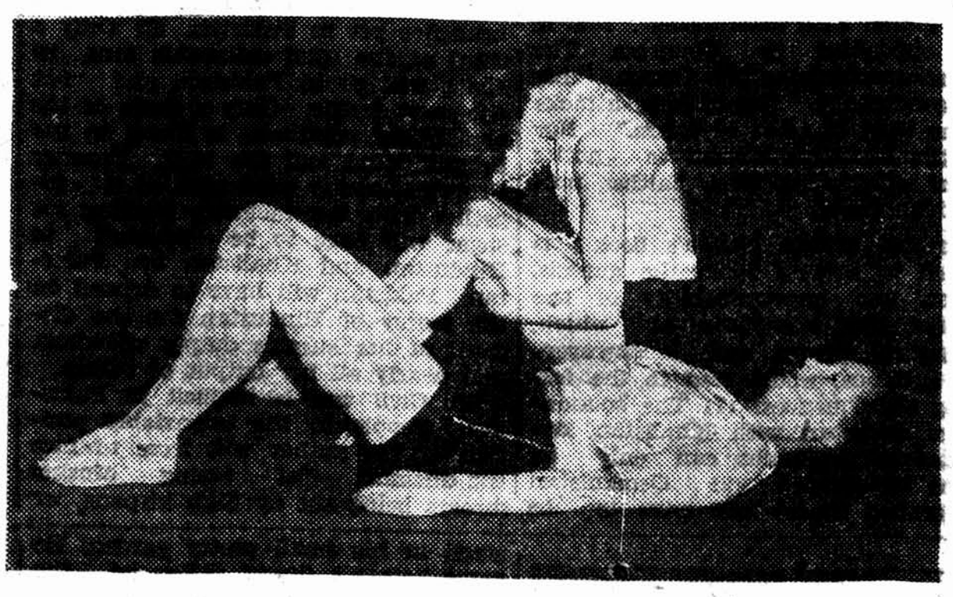
(c) You suggest that she show it to someone better qualified than yourself to julge.

(d) Keeping quiet about its many faults, you stress the story's good points.

Now Check Up The Result

1.	(a)—0	3.	(a)—2	5.	(a)—5
	(b)—15		(b)—0		(b)—12
	(c)—5		(c)—10		(c)—8
	(d)—2		(d)—15		(d)—0
2.	(a)—2	4.	(a)—5	6.	(a)—10
	(b)—8		(b)—2		(b)—0
	(c)—0		(c)—15		(c)—15
	(d)—15		(d)—0		(d)—9

Women's Page



Our Health And Beauty Series

Train The Tummy For Fitness

By Prunella Stack

Exercises For Stomach

The muscles of the abdominal wall-or in less technical language, the tummy muscles are of great importance in building up both health and beauty in the body. nese muscles have many and varied functions to perform. They bend the backbone. They turn the trunk. They help in expiration. Above all, their chief action is to flatten the tummy and thus keep the internal organs in position. Now this is a point of considerable importance, because it is true that the abdominal organs of an alarmingly high proportion of civilised women sag in later years and become displaced, giving rise to much discomfort and, finally, even to illness. The sensation of undue tiredness and a feeling of being 'pulled down' from which many women suffer, often has its origin in slack tummy muscles and a resulting lack of muscle tone and elasticity in the abdominal organs.

These vital organs are not encased in bone, as are the heart, lungs and brain. They depend largely for their protection on the efficient functioning of the tummy muscles which are designed to act as a natural corset thus hold them in position and give them support. When the muscles are correctly trained they perform this action automatically and also are an important factor in maintaining erect posture and a good carriage. Here is where attention to them is important for beauty as well as for health. Every woman rightly desires a 'flat tummy', and the instinct is sound; for to achieve this object means that one of the most important groups of muscles in the body must function efficiently and, in the case of the tummy muscles, this gives a special sensation of well-being to the whole physique.

For A Natural Corset

It is most important that the muscles should be trained towards developing elasticity and resilience, rather than hard strength. Exercises must be graduated—starting with very simple movements, and only slowly progressing to more difficult ones, as and when the muscles become better trained and strengthened. Deep and regular breathing, both before and during abdominal xercises, is also important. The first natural reaction, when practising them is to hold the breath and use the utmost energy and concentration in their performance. Such tenseness should be avoided or mitigated as much as possible.

Many women despair of achieving a natural corset by training the tummy muscles and rely entirely on an artificial corset instead. This is a policy of defeatism but if a heavy corset has been worn for many years it cannot be discarded at once It can be left off while the first simple exercises are practised. and then gradually, as the muscles become stronger, be worn less frequently, and finally a lighter type of support can be substituted.

Now here are some simple exercises to practise.

1. Lying in bed, on one side with the knees drawn up and one hand on the tummy, gently draw the tummy in and then relax it. Then, as you draw it in, try to draw it diagonally up — towards the ribs at the back.

This movement can be repeated in a sitting and standing position and, indeed, at any odd moments throughout the day.

2. Lying on the floor, knees bent, soles touching the floor, draw the knees slowly up on to the chest; stay there, drawing the tummy strongly in and pressing the small of the back into the floor; then lower the feet to touch the floor again touching the floor throughout the (knees still bent as in starting position). Try to keep the whole spine exercise.

3. Lying as pictured At first get a friend to hold your feet down, or tuck them under a bed-rail or chair, so that they are supported. Lift the head off the floor then slowly uncurl the whole spine until the forehead touches the knees, as pictured. Repeat the movement the opposite way, starting your uncurling from the tail-bone, leaving the head to the last, until you are lying on the floor once more. Later, when you can do this with no sense of strain or tension, try it without your feet being held down.

He was about to propose, but before doing so he wished to make sure she would make a good housewife. So he asked her: "Can you wash dishes?"

"Yes", she said: "Can you wipe them?" He didn't propose.

* * *

An American woman visiting Paris before the war went to a bureau which provided American men as escorts. When informed that she could engage either a Northerner or a Southerner, she asked the difference, and was told that the Southerners were gallant and debonair, while the Northerners were smooth talkers and romantic.

—"Well, then," she said, "I'll take a Southerner from as far north as possible!"

* * *

An elderly minister thought it advisable to marry. Calling on one of his elders to inform him of his intention, he said: "You see, I'm an old man now and I cannot expect to be here very long, so I feel that when the time comes I would like to have someone to close my eyes."

"Aweel," replied the elder, "I've had twa, and?I can tell ye they opened mine."

* * *

The shop assistant was in the act of proposing.

"Remember," he said, "this is the last day of this astounding offer."

* * *

"You've been tearing about at fifty miles an hour, miss, and I'll have to report you.

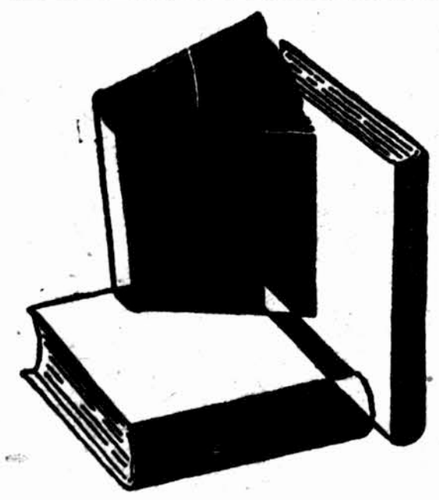
What's your name?"

"Prudence."

* * *

Asked the teacher: "Now, if I were to lay five eggs here and two eggs there, how many would I have?"

"You couldn't do it, teacher," replied Jimmy.



Plays From The Punjab

"THE VULTURE AND OTHER PLAYS." By Balwant Gargi, Lion Press, Lahore. Rs. 4.

The four plays in this book by one of the younger Punjabi writers have been translated into English by the author himself. He seems to have tried to retain the racy Punjabi idiom in the translation and has met with not little success. The strong point about Gargi is that all his themes are taken from the contemporary social phenomena. Not for him the lament of Laila and Majnun or the sweet songs of the bulbul. He draws his inspiration from the suffering and strength of his people and is in tune with their innermost thoughts and language—for with the unsophisticated thought and language are identical. As Freda Bedi aptly remarks "Gargi has that precious sensibility to mood and atmosphere without which no writer can exist for a moment as a serious artist."

The title-piece "Vulture" is based upon the social birds of prey—the hoarder and the profiteer. It is a powerful little piece, though unfortunately too short to be altogether convincing. Personally I enjoyed more the last play "The Matriarch", which is based on the perverted love of a mother for her son. The theme is striking and not so uncommon. Its development is full of artistry. One wonders at the end whether to blame or pity Parmeshwari, whose virago-tongue leads to the alienation of her own sons.

The publishers are entitled to a word of praise for the excellent get-up of the book.

N. G. JOG.

Gauba Analyses Pakistan

THE CONSEQUENCES OF PAKISTAN, by K. L. Gauba, Lion Press, Lahore, 1946. Price Rs. 6/-, Pages 293.

Mr. K. L. Gauba is the reputed author of "Uncle Sham", perhaps the most effective reply to Miss Mayo's "Mother India" were it just because "Uncle Sham" is couched in the only language that the tribe of Katherine Mayo can understand.

In the first chapter of the book under review Mr. Gauba lays "the responsibility for Pakistan" on the Hindus and strives to prove with plausible evidence that the Hindus have always been "generally communal" in their attitude to Muslims: they use the Congress to fight the Britisher and drive him out of the country and need the Hindu Mahasabha to fight the Muslims and enslave them, while Muslims give way to communalism only "by way of retaliation." Mr. Gauba says the Hindus have exploited the Muslims economically and so proved by conduct they are a nation different from the Muslim. Why does Mr. Gauba shut his eyes to the fact that a microscopic minority of the Hindus has been exploiting all the rest? Would Mr. Gauba concede different nationalities to the exploiting and exploited classes in the same State? Mr. Gauba quotes Mr. Savarkar of the Hindu Mahasabha as saying in 1937 and again in 1939 that Hindus and Muslims are two distinct nations. Mr. Gauba forgets, however, that besides the two nation theory, there are many more theories and practices in common between the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha who have always united with astonishing zeal in their opposition to Congress. The Congress, complains Mr. Gauba, has not condemned "scandalous attacks on the Holy Prophet of Islam." Nor has the Congress chosen to notice similar attacks on other faiths professed in India.

The rest of Mr. Gauba's book is devoted to setting forth the genesis, content and impracticability of the Pakistan idea, acceptance of which, the author proves with incontrovertible evidence, would lead to the following consequences: (1) The boundaries of Pakistan with Khalistan, demanded by the Sikhs, can only be settled by war. (2) Osmanistan (Hyderabad State) will have to be liquidated when it is sought to annex Kashmir. (3) On its North-Western Frontier Pakistan will have to decide whether she will fight to retain or surrender the province of Baluchistan which was not long ago a part of Afghanistan and is the only access for that State to the sea. And Pakistan will have to foot the bill for keeping the Waziris and tribesmen from paying depredatory visits. (4) Pakistan will have to depend for defence on a British army of occupation or on the finances and goodwill of Hindustan, or lay herself open to invasion from the North-West. (5) Many of the citizens of Pakistan who found lucrative employment in an army which Pakistan cannot afford would have to seek other ways of livelihood.

(6) Pakistan would get no more than a sixth of the railway system of India, and lose to the Sikhs the important railway workshops at Lahore; while Karachi will be the only sea port that Pakistan could get without serious dispute, Muslims comprise only one-third of the population of Calcutta with a Hindu majority, and "the Lahore Resolution" of the Muslim League "was so badly framed that Calcutta and other important commercial centres do not fall within the boundaries set for Pakistan." (7) "No truly Islamic State could encourage internal banking, based as it is essentially on usury and interest." The only Muslim Bank in India, the Habib Bank Ltd., has no branches yet in Pakistan. (8) Only a third of the total culturable area in India will go to Pakistan, and not the most fertile. Only a sixth of the area under sugarcane is found in the Punjab, Sind and the N.W. Frontier Province, and a good part of it together with the factories working for sugar will have to be couched to Hindustan and Khalistan by Pakistan. Pakistan will have to depend on the mercy of Hindustan for the disposal of her surplus output of wheat and nearly all her output of cotton.

(9) Civil war is implicit in Pakistan. People in the unenviable position of the author will have to face the dilemma "of seeing Muslim throats being cut by Sikh kirpans or else fighting for the disruption of what God and history have made the common homeland" of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs alike.

Summing up, Mr. Gauba declares: "The true Islamic State will not and cannot be Pakistan. Pakistan will divide India; it will alienate the sons of the soil from the land of their birth; it will create an effete and defenceless State, the envy (prey?) "of its neighbours and of foreign exploiters."

Mr. Gauba is a Muslim by persuasion; we hope Muslims will read his book and ponder deeply over what he has to say in his characteristically trenchent style before they make up their minds for or against Pakistan.

M. M. R.

Cabinet Mission Scheme

"ECONOMICS OF THE CABINET DELEGATION'S PROPOSALS" by Dr. S. K. Muranjan, Hind Kitabs, Bombay, As. 12.

This booklet owes its genesis to the lecture delivered by the author, at a meeting of the Bombay Discussion group seven months ago. The fact that it has already gone into two editions shows its topical value. It is an unfortunate fact that while a large number of books on the political aspect of the Cabinet Mission Scheme have been published, there has been no contribution on its mere serious economic aspect of the scheme. This has an immense bearing on the future life of the Indian people and Dr. Muranjan's booklet though brief is stimulating. He has given us a factual presentation of the problem as it is likely to present itself in the near future and has indicated the many pitfalls inherent in the division of India in three sections. He concludes his dispassionate and scholarly analysis with the following warning: 'To seek protection for minorities and smaller social groups in curtailment of markets and economic structure is therefore a counsel of self-destruction. Proposals to break up the economic unity of India are to be deprecated —more so from the standpoint of the smaller groups themselves. Unfortunately one has little hopes that this warning will be heeded in an atmosphere surcharged with political passion.

N. G.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"During my career as a student," writes Sister Jiulbharati Upadhyaya (Khar), "I have observed a number of teachers. One of them, I remember, used to call us buffoons, asses, and several such names. Our feelings, naturally, would be wounded. We thought probably we were inferior to other pupils. What a bad effect that had on our minds. We students never loved that particular teacher; probably we hated him, and he was not respected by us. If I were a teacher myself, I should like to win the love of my pupils."

She continues: "Teacher's occupation is a noble and high occupation. In fact, it may not be called an occupation; it is a sort of service to the society. Young children who join the school at a tender age—their minds are delicate and susceptible to any kinds of impressions. School life is the period when the character of a child is developed. As a teacher, I would try to make my life as simple as possible, and would see that my good culture casts its lustre on my students. I would be loving them and even respecting them, so that, in return, they also may love and respect me."

★ ★ ★

THE FALLEN FLOWER

Brother Bachan Singh (Bongaon—Oudh) has written the following:—

Daddy was on his usual morning stroll in his small pretty garden. He came across a flower, fallen on the ground, where a few petals were lying scattered. Daddy stopped for a moment, looked at the flower, and picked it up—he picked up also the scattered petals. Then he moved on to a small bench nearby—sat down on it and got absorbed in deep meditation.

He remained there for a long time looking at the flower. Now he picked up a petal, moved his fingers over it and began to say, "No doubt, something—your will—has led you to this condition—perhaps, to be an example for all passersby to learn good from your delicate luck." But, evidently, the flower had imbibed much from its mother. That is what Daddy felt, and murmered, "Oh, you, the greatest semblance of patriots, your right place was in the mother's heart—Mother would bless you with a song and a smile—You have shown the right path to all those who love you and your deeds."

As Daddy spoke those words, tears trickled down his wrinkled cheeks. He kept the petals on his eyes, and observed: "Is it not you who wished and told the Gardener that you should be thrown out without the least hesitation, on the path, to be trodden over by innumerable patriots who may be passing that way for the sacrifice of their Motherland?" Daddy, then, got up, and went away!

* * *

CATCH YOUR FRIEND

Sister Zarina Rehman (Andheri) wants you to try this:—

Tell a friend that you will so clasp his hands together that he will not be able to escape from the room without separating them, although you will not bind his feet, or lock the door to prevent his exit from the room.

This sounds difficult, but really it is very easy. Clasp your friend's hands round the leg of a table or any other bulky article of furniture, too large to be dragged through the doorway of the room.

* * *

INQLISITIVE ENOUGH

Sister Piloo Nariman (Dadar) feels you will surely laugh after reading this little joke story:—

Young Saroj had had her orange juice from a bottle ever since she could remember. Then, for the first time in her short life, she was given an orange.

"Ooh!" she cried excitedly, "how does the juice get inside the peel, Mummy?"

* * *

WRITE YOURSELF TOO

Our young readers are invited to contribute to this their own "Corner." And who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send your contributions to, and send for the full particulars of Balkan-ji-Bari, from DADA—"GULISTAN", KHAR—BOMBAY 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. Dada will be glad to hear from you always!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Shri ..abhubhai Upadhyaya with the ... of the Kasar Wadi Balkan-ji-Bari where he presided at the last day celebrations of the National Week.

Shri Harbhai Trivedi, Assistant Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, at the Khar Unit, which he visited recently, and had talks with its workers.

'NOT GUILTY'!

Continued from Page 6

ponsible, uncommercial film producers like the People's Theatre is a menace to the interests of the industry as a whole,

"Whereas, by presumptuously sending such a film for exhibition abroad, the glorious vision of our dear India as a land of bejewelled Maharajas' perfumed tigers and benevolent English rulers is sought to be shattered in the eyes of foreigners."

"I demand that the earliest steps should be taken to suppress this film both in India and abroad, and to see that the I.P.T.A. gets no second chance to thus ravish the fair reputation of our great and glorious Indian Cinema."

THIN END OF WEDGE

Having said this, the Gandhi-Jinnah Cap Counsel paused to clear his throat and, amidst a solemn hush, cast a triumphant look round him. The chief accused in the dock and, behind him, the five accomplices looked completely crumpled by the withering indictment. And your correspondent thinks he saw a gleam of pity in the eyes of the learned Counsel but soon it was turned into the glare of scorn. Then he continued in a less formal tone:

"Your Honour, it may be said—and it is true— that though the accused's name appears as the producer, it was not he alone but a whole organisation — the IPTA— that was responsible for the production of "Dharti-Ke-Lal". No one individual, even such impudent and presumptuous an individual as the chief accused, could have single-handed, launched such an elaborate and tricky venture. The spirit of the whole People's Theatre seems to permeate this dastardly perpetration on celluloid. And yet when a man is chosen as the figure-head of an organisation, he must be prepared to pay the price for it. And so I ask for the maximum punishment under the Law for the principal accused and slightly lesser sentences for the five accomplices who deliberately and with open eyes. aided and abetted this nefarious conspiracy.

"It may also be said, Your Honour, that, thanks to God and the no less inexorable deity, the box-office, the picture has been proved to be a commercial flop. Wherever it has been released it has had a very poor reception, in eloquent contrast with the splendidly long runs enjoyed by such masterpieces of real film art as Kismet, Rattan, and Hunterwali. In view of this chastisement that they have already received at the hands of the public, it may be argued, there is no need further to punish the accused. But I beg to differ, Your Honour. Commercially picture has flopped but, shamelessly ballyhooed by its producers who seem to be adepts in the art of self-publicity, it has been talked about a lot both in India and abroad. Some misguided journalists, both Indian and foreign, have lavished praise on it. One Lahore weekly has awarded it a medal as the best picture of 1946, while another has editorially demanded an official award for this very picture. Even the Government of India were trickd into selecting it as the only feature-length film along with documentaries to be shown at the UNESCO Cultural Festival in Paris. And in a certain circle of Reds, Pinks, degenerate intellectuals and students it has become fashionable to mention this abominable picture as a model for Progressive filmcraft. Even some quite respectable directors and producers have been foolish enough to oblige the accused with laudatory opinions of this film.

"The extent of the damage done to the Indian film industry by this picture, therefore, is not to be judged by how many weeks it may have run. I submit that unless it is suppressed and its producers severely punished, "Dharti-Ke-Lal" will prove to be the thin end of a wedge to disrupt the entire structure of our film industry. Already other pictures are being projected and even being produced more or less on the same lines. And so, Your Honour and Members of the Jury, let the blow of your justice be swift and sure, and ruthless".

WITNESSES FOR PROSECUTION

There was a spontaneous burst of applause from the crowd jammed in the court room and the Judge had to restore order by rapping at the table with his hammer. When calm was restored, His Honour asked for the prosecution witnesses to be produced.

As the Gandhi-Jinnah Cap Counsel went on calling one witness after another (each of whom had to swear on a wad of thousand rupee notes that they would tell as much of the truth as the censor would allow). the evidence against the accused kept piling up and soon it was evident that he had no chance to escape.

First among the prosecution witnesses was Miss Kavitamala Rani. the glamorous President of the Five-Figured-Salaried Stars Association, who testified to the fact that the People's Theatre, by getting non-professional artists on a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per month, had dealt a great blow to the sacred and beneficent star system which secured the artists of her status an income upto Rs. 10,000 per month or, sometimes even more. (At this stage, however, there was a slight mishap when an official of the Income Tax Department who happened to be there, had the bad manners to jump up and exclaim that his department would need a certified copy of that part of the proceedings as in her Income-Tax returns Miss Kavitamala had given her income only as Rs. 1,000 per month. The sensitive and delicate star thereupon went into hysterics and had to be carried out of court babbling something incoherent about "Black", and "White", which only the naive took as a referenc the well-known brand of whiskey.

Among the other witnesses who testified to the unprofessional and unethical manner in which "Dharti-Ke-Lal" had been produced, were the secretary of the Song and Duet Writers Association, the Dance Masters Guild, Legion of Costume Suppliers (who complained that instead of hiring some gorgeous costumes the People's Theatre had brought some rags from the beggars and famine destitutes in Calcutta and had the bad taste to parade even the hero and heroine of the picture in rags) and the Federation of Extra Suppliers (who resented the fact that the I.P.T.A. instead of hiring extras through them had got thousands of Trade Union workers and Kisan Sabha Members to work for them in return for donations, to their organisations). On behalf of the film critics and journalists, Mr. Baburao Patel President of the now defunct Film Journalists Association of India gave an exhaustive criticism of the picture. calling it among other things dull and boring in the extreme.

At this moment the Judge permitted himself a smile and a question: "Even duller and more boring than a picture called "Draupadi", Mr. Patel?" Mr. Patel retorted, "Most certainly", and the Judge was heard to remark under his breath, "You'll hardly believe....."

"HE CANNOT SPEAK BECAUSE...."

"Prisoner at the bar", the Judge spoke in his firm, relentless tone, "do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty", your Honour. And a hushed murmur of surprise rumbled through the room. What colossal effrontery to plead "Not Guilty" in the face of such overwhelming and almost devastating evidence against him!

"Prisoner at the Bar", the Judge went on, "I understand that you are your own Defence Counsel. Would you like to call any witnesses?"

"Yes, Your Honour, Only One".

"And you want to submit any exhibits for examination by the court which might help your defence?"

"Yes, Your Honour. Only One".

"Then produce your witness."

At this a peculiar-looking person seemed to materialise out of nowhere and walked up to the witness stand. Through the filthy rags he wore, one could see his caved-in stomach and the protruding ribs. He had hardly any flesh on him and his sunken eyes looked blankly. blindly out of their sockets.

"Your name"?, the Judge asked, but from the witness stand came no reply.

"His name is legion. Your Honour", the accused declared. "He is not one person but one million."

"Why can't the witness himself answer the questions?" The Judge was feeling uneasy under the cold, blind stare of the skeleton in the witness stand.

There was a moment of hushed suspense in the Court Room as the accused slowly, deliberately replied in an undertone. "He cannot speak, Your Honour, because HE IS DEAD."

And the entire assemblage—the Judge and Jury, the stars and the producers, the journalists and columnists—recoiled at that word as if suddenly they had been touched by the cold and clammy fingers of Death.

"He cannot speak, Your Honour, because HE IS DEAD." The accused repeated his words, and continued, "It is this man who is "Dharti Ka Lal." Our film is his story, and the story of those like him, men and women and children, who were killed, dishonoured, rendered homeless and destitute in the Bengal Famine. This dead man, this skeleton, this "Dharti-Ka-Lal" went knocking at the doors of writers, artists, screenplaywrights, and film producers. He was dead but he demanded that his story be told. No one responded to the call of the dead—for the grim reality of a famine did not fit into the Box-Office formula. There was no glamour, no comedy, no entertainment. NO MONEY in it! Are we to be condemned because our writers alone—Krishenchander and Rijon Bhattacharya—had the ears to hear this cry of distress and the imagination to record it in their writings. because our poor organisation alone dared to invest borrowed capital in an enterprise to translate their stories on the screen? No, Your Honour. We have no other defence expect this skeleton in the witness stand—you might even call it 'the skeleton in the cupboard of history".

What about the exhibit you were going to produce?", demanded the Judge.

In reply, the lights in the court were switched off. And out of the darkness came the voice of the accused "Here, Your Honour, is Exhibit A".

On the whitewashed wall flashed a rectangle of light and the titles faded in: "People's Theatre Presents DHARTI-KE-LAL": The accused had contrived to inflict his infamous film by thus presenting it as an exhibit for his defence?

There was a rumble of impatience, anger and disgust as the people realized how they were tricked. But, to this reporter's amazement, soon the court room was hushed into silence . Low chuckles escaped the lips of the unwilling spectators as the lighter moments of the early part of the film were flashed on the screen. But a pall of tense tragedy and brooding silence descended as the Film unfolded the hunger march to Calcutta.

"Cut!". The Judge shouted but his voice was hoarse with emotion, as the lights in the room were switched on, "We must have a retake."

"Or do you mean a retrial, Sir"? And your reporter could see a faint glitter of irony in the eyes of the unrepentent accused, and tears in the eyes of the Judge, the Jury, the Prosecution witnesses and even in the eyes of the. reporters!

HARVEST OF THE SEA

Ice Cream From Seaweed

By WILLIAM GARDNER

In the battle for survival in peace, as in war, Scotland is going all out to encourage its industries, and anything giving promise of dividends is being fully exploited. One of the most interesting industries—at present emerging from the experimental stage—is that connected with the seaweed resources of the much indented West Coast of Scotland and its outlying islands.

As is well-known, iodine used to be extracted from seaweed by burning—known as kelp burning—but science has now shown that by burning seaweed much of its valuable contents is destroyed. Less wasteful methods have been brought into use with results that are little short of amazing.

For now, with even only one of its constituents—alginic acid—put on a commercial footing, seaweed has become the basis for the manufacture of light-weight woollen fabrics, textiles, transparent paper, plastics, ice cream, custard powder and soup, the fining of beer, surgical soluble ligaments, medical capsules and dental powders.

The Government have provided funds for the scientific development of the industry which should eventually give steady employment in the sparsely populated western Isles and Orkney.

Small Staff

The chief scientific head of the Association is Dr. F. N. Woodward, whose makeshift headquarters were until recently in an old air-raid shelter in Edinburgh. His staff operates all round the West Coast of Scotland, the amount of seaweed on the East Coast being commercially negligible. It consists only of some dozen technical and some half-dozen non-technical men and women. About three-quarters of the scientific investigations are carried out in university and Government laboratories.

It is the brown seaweed that is garnered and dried for the use of the scientists. It falls into two main categories—the littoral, which grows above low-water mark and is sometimes called sea-wrack (or the "tangle o' the Isles") and the sub-littoral, which grows below low-water mark. Of the former, there are five kinds and of the latter three kinds to be found round the Scottish coast. and a recent survey—the greatest of its kind ever attempted—showed that there is enough littoral seaweed to produce 8.000 tons of dried weed a year.

In the course of the survey, aerial spotting was undertaken. It addition three women botanists tramped almost every beach on the West Coast of Scotland. The survey also revealed a bumper crop of sub--littoral seaweed—estimated to give a million-ton development—in the Orkney Islands, where it grows in amazing profusion, and big enough for harvesting every three years. But the problem there is how best to get in that harvest. The Scottish varieties do not float when cut, and are not usually visible from the surface.

Wartime experiments with a sort of lawn-mower-cum-vacuum cleaner contrivance met with some success, but it was not economical. So the Association, together with the Service Departments, univesities, and industrial research teams are now going all out to develop improved surveying and harvesting methods. There are now 18 firms interested in the development of the seaweed industry.

Work done by the chemical division of the Association in Edinburgh has made it possible to predict the exact proportion of mineral and other constituents of the common brown seaweeds at any time of the year, and industrial and technical research into their potentialities is being made by University scientists in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and London, in collaboration with the Association's scientific staff.

Use In Animal Feeding

So great is the demand in Britain for alginic acid that three factories are now operating in the West of Scotland and one in South Uist. But the development of research into the seaweed business is furthest ahead as regards its use in animal feeding stuffs, and all that is harvested could easily be absorbed at present for that purpose alone.

At the Rowett Research Institute in Aberdeen and at Reading University, scientists are trying to ascertain the effects of seaweed in cattle food. The seaweed is also much in demand as a fertiliser, being largely used in Ayrshire for potatoes and in Jersey for tomatoes.

But it is the wide range of potential uses to which alginic acid and other chemical constituents of seaweed can be put that is spurring on the scientists and pointing the way to an increasingly important Scottish industry. The Seaweed Research Association has purchased a large house and grounds at Inveresk, near Edinburgh, as permanent headquarters, housing engineering, botanical and chemical staffs. With all its forces concentrated, it can look forward to making even more rapid progress in the development of its research into the uses to which this warborn baby can be diverted in his peacetime manhood.

CHARM SCHOOL PRIZE IS RS.100,000 A YEAR

(Continued from Page 3)

actor—a person skilled in his tricks of trade. But the real star is born, not made. If we find one in five years we shall be lucky".

On she goes in search of the ideal, poring over hundreds of letters from young hopeful or fond mothers. The would-be stars even follow her to her Chelsea home. Occasionaly she opens the door to a film-smitten maiden or an ebullient youth demanding to become a film director. Sometimes she kindly ushers them through the door again; sometimes she scribbles a note of introduction to a studio chief.

At the school Miss Terraine creates the atmosphere of the actual film set. There pupils try to overcome the agonising glare of lights, the horrors of microphone fright, and the maddening stare of the camera. They learn one of the most difficult things in filmdom—to relax and be natural when on the set.

Elocutionists also come, adding to the teachings of Molly Terraine. Diction, of course, is given priority. "One thing the British film industry must have" says Miss Terraine. "is a basic English—an English devoid of accent. As it is, there are people in parts of the world who cannot understand some of the things we say.

So To Stardom

In some cases school work is interspersed with minor parts in major films or appearances in television plays. And when the six months' course is over, they pack bags for Worthing to play for a season at the Connaught Theatre where Molly Terraine was director.

What is the outcome of these months of endeavour? To Molly Terraine's simply furnished office come the reports of the various lecturers on students' work. Reports are keenly critical, for today film-making is Big Business and no magnate care to waste money on unpromising material.

He is in search of the stars of tomorrow—personalities who will register a box-office return. And so, unhappily, some students fall by the wayside. Overnight, to some. the charm school is stripped of its glamour. Highbury studios become Heartbreak House. But to others it is the stepping-stone to stardom and the realisation of a seven-year contract with a salary rising to £7,000 a year.

Delhi Letter

From
Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI.—The Government of India's retrenchment has started. As could be expected, it has commenced with the "Chaprasis", fifty per cent of whom are being "axed" by June 30, 1947, full one year before the British quit India.

Lower grade temporary Clerks are also being retrenched in some departments and corresponding additions are being made in other departments. Let the figures speak for themselves. Clerical establishment was discharged from the Central Government's establishments at the rate of 2,293 per month in the first quarter, at the rate of 214 per month in the second quarter and at the rate of 1,134 per month in the third quarter of 1946. In October last year the pendulum swung back and re-employment commenced. In October the new employments totalled 121 and in November, they totalled 1,489. 1000 additional Clerks are being employed in the Meteorological Department of the Government of India.

If budget figures are a guide, extensive recruitment should shortly be made in the Departments of Education, Health and Agriculture. Their combined budget has gone up from Rs. 1,54,85,900 in 1938-39 to Rs. 12,67,59,264 in the current year, a modest increase of Rs. 11,12,73,364. This is exclusive of the Grow More Food grants in aid.

There are nearly 20,000 chaprasis working in the Government of India at Delhi, fifty per cent of whom are being retrenched. This will yield an approximate saving of five Lakhs of Rupees. As compared to this, the number of Officers stationed at Delhi has increased from 531 in 1939 to 1380 in 1946. The number of Clerks has similarly increased from 4,631 in 1939 to 26,639 in 1946. This excludes the number employed in the Government of India's offices outside Delhi. Take care of your pies and the rupees will take care of themselves. So also, sack the Chaprasis and the Babus and Super-Babus will take care of themselves.

Angles Of A Triangle

There are three more aspects of this problem. Firstly, the Government of India are pledged to raise the standard of living, not of Birlas and Dalmias, but of the poor common man from whom are drawn the class of Chaprasis and Daftaris. Secondly, the Government of India are pledged to increase employment, not for parasite Babus and glorified Babus called the Officials but again for the common man. Thirdly, sacking of Chaprasis, without reducing the number of Officials and Clerks will create domestic problem for the Superior and Semi and Demi Superior employees of the Government of India.

The Chaprasis, as I recently disclosed, are peons during Office hours and Domestic Servants outside office hours. The arrangement has been a blessing to both the employers and the employees. The Chaprasis get little more in pay plus a quarter and sometimes food. The Babu Bahadur gets a reliable domestic servant, at cheap rates. The sacking of Chaprasis, therefore, will create a problem, which was not investigated by the Central Pay Commission. It may, it will be thus seen, create complications for the Government of India. I may add that, on the average, an Official of the Government of India, in terms of salary, is equal to forty peons.

Panels And Planners

Then again, the Departments, like Supplies, Agriculture, Education and Health should be drastically reduced. It is often argued that the Government having pledged itself to full employment could not, in fairness embark on a wholesale retrenchment programme. Let me quote Sir William Beveridge to show what employment means. Sir William says that "employment is not wanted for the sake of employment, irrespective of what it produces. The material end of all human activity is consumption. Employment is wanted as a means to more consumption or more leisure, as means to a higher standard of life. Employment, which is merely time-wasting, equivalent to digging holes and filling them again, or merely destructive like war and preparing for War will not serve that purpose. Nor will it be felt worth while. It must be productive and progressive". Judging the Government of India's present policy of employment of Babus and their Bosses, it is neither productive nor progressive. In actual practice it is leading to shortage of paper and houses in Delhi.

Now housing is certainly a case of productive employment. Beyond paper plans and some occasional exercise of lungs by the Honourable ministers, the Government of India has utterly failed to promote housing industry in this country. In Delhi house building is at a standstill, because there are no bricks, cement, steel and wood available. 9,000 tons of Cement is lying down country, for want of transport. As against this not a bag of Cement has been received in Delhi for the last two months. Over two lakhs of idle hands and with reduction of war time demand on the railways one fails to understand, why goods are not moving in this country. Bricks are the other requirement of the building trade. Bricks require coal in their making. There is plenty of coal waiting transport. It is not being moved. As an emotional comfort, the Railway Board has set up a Committee to expedite the movement of Coal. There is an all-Form of Transport Board. There is a Railway Board. There is a Railway Conference Association. There is a Priority Organisation They have all failed to solve the problem of transport of Coal and Cement. A Committee will evolve a plan, which will be duly considered in due course. Committees are generally a prelude to action In India, they are a substitute for action. Meanwhile everybody must draw his salary, his travelling allowance and halting allowance. This is full employment in a free society in India.

A Capital Dole

Development Plans are intended to increase employment and raise the standard of living. Rupees Forty Crores are being doled out to the Provinces for their development plans. The "Capital" of Calcutta, recently writing on this subject, observed as follows:—

"Machinery for the execution of the development schemes is perhaps more important than the development itself. In fact the whole edifice of planning rests on the machinery which will be entrusted with implementation of the schemes. It is unfortunate that the Advisory Planning Board slurred over this important problem. That the administrative machinery of the Governments has become in some cases even inefficient and corrupt is no longer a secret. The enactment of anti-corruption legislation and the institution of a special anti-corruption police department are proof enough. Legislation alone, however, does not eradicate an evil. Some other drastic measures are needed. For one thing, Government should not entrust the execution of development projects to the personnel employed in the administration of controls. Secondly, the Public Works Department should be completely overhauled for many ugly rumours are afloat about its personnel. Then again, India is a poor country and its administrative machinery should not be too costly. As it is, development is measured by the high cost of departments and full employment is measured by the unproductive multiplicity of files in the Government of India. Neither the Government of India's Departments nor the Provincial Governments have yet fully realised that the money has been raised in the teeth of opposition this year. It should be spent both wisely and well."

Thirty five crores of rupees the Government of India had set aside last year for the Provincial Development Schemes, of which only twenty five crores could be utilized by the Provinces. The Government has set aside rupees forty five crores this year and propose to dump that money on the Provinces lest they may not demand its full allotment. The Province of Bengal is being allotted the biggest share of rupees twelve crores from this lump provision, presumably because its administration is the cleanest and most efficient as indicated in a memorandum by the Bengal Legislators!

Main Anxiety

The Government of India's main anxiety obviously appears to be to relieve the tax-payer of his small savings. It is said about a Khilji King that he enquired of his Ministers why there was so much unrest in the country. He was told that there was too much money in the country, which was responsible for the unrest. The King thereupon ordered that the surplus money should be mopped up. The Government of India are descentants to Khilji Kings.

The Provinces have spent at least twenty five crores in 1946-47 and the question arises whether this expenditure had led to greater employment and larger production. The facts do not show that either employment or the production has increased. The only increase however has been in note circulation, which means higher prices, higher cost of living and higher wages.

It is a pity that no member of the Central Legislature enquired about balance sheet of Development grants nor did anyone demanded that the Assembly should lay down the conditions for grants to the Provinces. The Muslim Leaguers were interested in the Communal representation in the Services. The Congressites were interested in everything, but the essentials. With his legs moving in perfect rhythm and with his eyes glued on the Press Gallery, Seth Govinddas was interested in exhibiting his own knowledge rather than in exposing Governments weaknesses. Inside the Cabinet the Members have their own skeletons in cupboards, the Grow More Food, the Disposal Scandals and Resettlement Directorate, to mention three of them. They have neither the guts nor the inclination to question the proprietory of Development grants being forced upon the Provinces.

A Deficit Budget, and India on the brink of partition, the Ministers of the Interim Government are going headlong, squandering the hard earned money of the Indian masses, on schemes which are doubtful of execution. They have no machinery to execute the plans. India is seething with unrest, communal and industrial, and no planning can be possible till law and order is restored. And yet crores are being spent to raise standard of living of the people who delight in arson, looting and cut throatism.

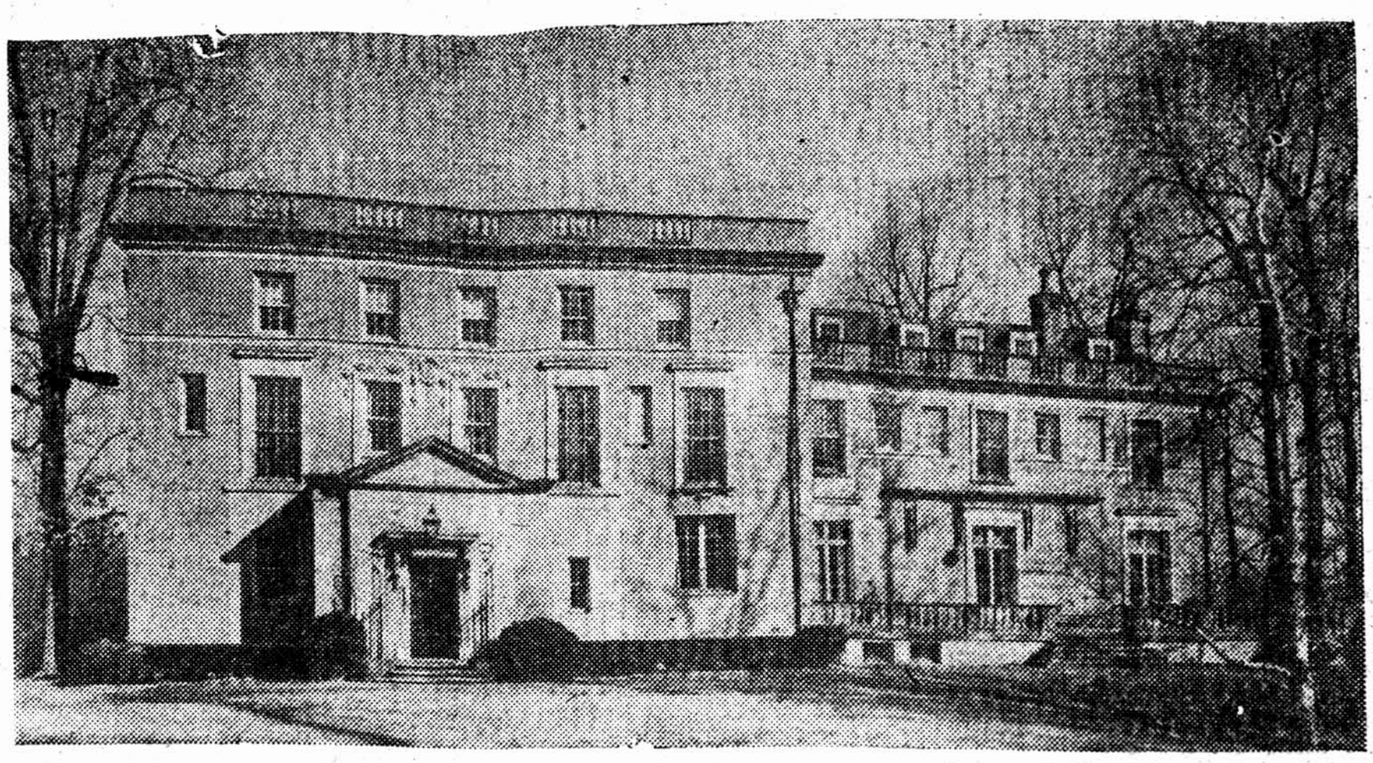
No Voice Speaks For Them

The Chaprasis are not organised. They are not vocal. Their market is always a seller's market rather than a buyer's market. A person who has difficulty in buying Labour that he wants suffers inconvenience or reduction of profit. A person, who cannot sell his Labour is, in effect told, that he is no use. It is a personal catstrophe.

The feeling that he is not wanted, demoralises him. Unlike Railwaymen or Postmen, the Chaparasis did not learn the wisdom of having a politician as their leader. In the name of penny-wise economy, 10,000 of them, are being sacrificed. Columns were written in the daily and weekly newspapers against the new taxation proposals, although they adversely affected a small but powerful minority, called the Big Money. Columns were written against the retrenchment on the Railways, amongst the Post and Telegraph employees and amongst the Babu tribe which rules the Secretariat of the Government of India. But not a ripple has disturbed the placidity of Indian newspaper world on the sack of 10,000 Chaparasis, who are being deprived, not a portion of their profits but the whole of their livelihood.

It is said that no employee has a vested right in his employment. In the case of these Chaprasis, the Superior staff under whom they were employed still remains in tact. A member, who could have, say, even Chaprasis will in future have five Chaprasis. But a Member, who till September 1, 1946 worked efficiently with one personal assistant is having one Private Secretary and at least two personal assistants. Retrenchment, it will be thus seen, has commenced from the wrong end. Is this the shape of things to come under the promised Socialist Republic of India? One wonders.

India's Embassy In Washington



Front view of the Indian Embassy the residence of H. E. Mr. Asaf Ali. India's Ambassador to the U. S. A., at 2700 Macomb Street, Washington.

Enter The Axe!

AID TO NATURE

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Patter

ANON THE POET

By Asude

It happened one of those days, so sad, so fresh, that are no more. To be precise, at school. I liked a rather fruity piece of poetry in one of those "Golden Treasuries" and so shoved it into an essay. It attracted the teacher's attention and he asked me: "Where did you get this from?" And replied: "From the famous poet, Sir, Anon. This is a true story, though against me. I did not pick it up from "Komic Kuts."

Call it coincidence or what you will, but exactly a week after that, another fellow pushed in a similar slab of verse from somewhere, and the same question was asked: "Where did you get this?" The answer was not unlike mine. "From the poet Ibid, Sir." But this time, it went a little further. The teacher bristled all over. "Ibid? What do you mean? There is no such poet!" But that boy was wise for his age. He opened the book and showed at least ten poems,—all written by "Ibid."

It is a curious trait,—this craving for foreign tags. The pity of it is that the disease is not like mumps or measles but affects adults, too. Somehow, the love passion for phrases like "Pro Bono Publico" or "Vox Populi" never dies. Often, there is trouble. With some, the effect is deadly. I mean, on the audience. I cannot help recalling the case of the lawyer in a town in Behar. The town shall be nameless for the lawyer is probably still alive.

This man never used an English word if he could put in its Latin or French equivalent, or, what he thought was the Latin or French equivalent. He could never say "method"; it was always "modus operandi" with him. If you asked him what he thought of the new system of imparting education to children, he would say: "I don't agree with it. My *modus operandi* is to impart education *in corpore sano, ad baculum, ad lib,* you know!"

The final peroration which he delivered before a Sessions Judge in a murder trial is still remembered by the local lawyers with solemn reverence. I am quoting it *in extenso,* as he would say, and you will see that the speech beats Buzfuz into a jelly. The Prosecution case was that the accused pushed his victim into a river. The body was never found. This is what he winded up with:

"And in this *cause celibre,* Sir, who is the *de facto* complainant? Where is the *de facto* complainant? The man before you who is supposed to have informed the Police is only a co-villager, a *de jure* complainant, and a *de jure* complainant is but a *hortis human generis,* a mere *homo nullius coloris,* practically *non-ooxante,* and *non est!* But your honour knows the well-known *obiter dictum: Ficto juris on est ubi veritas?* Where, I ask the Prosecution, is the *veritas?*

"At the same time, the very first thing I should like to know is, on whom lies the *onus probondi?* That is what I ask. Has anybody discharged the *onus probondi?* I have seen no such discharge of this *sine qua non,* I should say, the very *ne plus ultra* of Jurisprudence, and I am sure, your honour has not!

"And then, that essential thing, the *flagrante delicto!* Has my client been found *in flagrante delicto?* NO! Where *is* the *flagrante delicto?* Nowhere! It is *nemine contradicente!*

"Worst of all, where is the *corpus delicti?* Drowned and never found! No *anti mortem,* no *post mortem* of the *corpus!* No *corpus* at all! I ask you, Gentlemen, have you ever heard of a trial for murder without a *corpus?* I ask the Prosecution the same question, again and again. But the Prosecution is *mutus.* I need hardly say anything more.

"The case, therefore, your honour and gentlemen, full as it is of *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri,* is *prima facie* and *ab initio* a *mala fae* one. I go further. I say, it is *ultra vires, nolens volens,* and *a fortiori reductio ad absurdum.* I need hardly say anything more.

"But there is such a thing, Gentlemen, as *Fiat Justitia,* not to speak of the *Vox Populi* which is the same thing as *Vox Deii!* How long can the *Deus ex machina* and the *pro bono publico* remain somnolent? In reply to the diabolical allegations made by the learned Prosecutor, all I will say is *"Honi soit qui mal y pense!"* To you, Gentlemen, I shall only say: *Autrefois acquit! Verb sap!"*

In fairness to him, I have got to admit that he did get his "Autrefois acquit." in spite of the classico-continental argument. People said that the Assessors could not follow the argument, so they followed the healthy alternative: "When in doubt, acquit the accused."

He carried on in this fashion for several years and then did so no more. He met his Waterloo, at Calcutta. In one of those *recherche* eating palaces where they say "mouton" for plain mutton and serve it in a fashion so that you can't tell it from a plate of noodles.

The very first item on the menu made his hair stand on end. He knew that food served in these stylish places was "outre" and "bizarre", but he confessed to us that he never knew that they offered horseflesh for dinner in India. The offending course was, of course, the *hors d'oeuvre,* Naturally, he refused it.

The second item was worse. He read it as "bouillon" something. Evidently, something to do with a bull. Being a true Hindu, he refused that too.

But when he read the third item, he leapt from his chair like a shot rabbit. "POISON!" Horses and bulls he could understand. He had heard that Frenchmen ate horses and crocodiles every evening. But "Poison"! He could not sit down and die just to show off. It was *reductio ad absurdum!* He read no more and left the hotel.

That was the last of his Latin and French. Why not take a leaf from his book? *Sic transit gloria mundi, you know!*

Law And Life

BY

"Jarvim"

The New Taxation

The new Act which seeks to levy income-tax on capital gains made by an assessee i.e. on profits or gains arising from the sale exchange or transfer of a capital asset exceeding Rs. 15,000 effected after 31st March, 1946, has added a new section 12B to the Income-tax Act one of the provisos to which does not seem to make sense. It provides that any transfer of capital assets "under a deed of gift, bequest, will, or transfer on irrevocable trust shall not..... be treated as sale, exchange or transfer of the capital assets." What is proposed to be taxed is the gain made by a transferer, and it is impossible to conceive how anybody can ever make any profit or gain by gifting away his property to another, or by making a trust in favour of another!

Nor can we conceive of a dead man making any profit for himself by bequeathing his property by Will to another. This part of the proviso is, therefore, not only redundant but palpably absurd and should never have found place on the statute-book. Moreover, does the proviso suggest that an oral gift of movables without a deed, or devolution of property to heirs on intestacy, or transfer by a revocable trust could possibly give rise to capital gains which would be taxable? This is not meant to be a criticism of the policy of the new Act, but is intended to point out an absurdity which has crept in by way of an error of drafting.

I am, however, constrained to observe that as a matter of policy there is no warrant for the favourable treatment that is sought to be meted out to gains made from the sale of house property. Is there any reason why tax should not be payable if house property has been possessed by the assessee for not less than seven years before the sale, but is payable on profits made by the sale of even a twenty-year-old investment in shares?

I am in agreement with the socialistic tone of the new taxation and believe that the argument that it will ruin industries is, as the France Member has said, the "howl" of a few interested parties. If a rich man earns millions, he must pay into the public treasury for the benefit of his poorer countrymen. But I do feel that the taxation imposed on companies by the new Business Profits Tax Act is wrong in principle, and is calculated to defeat the very purpose of such legislation. It is one thing to tax however heavily, profits in the hands of individuals who have surplus wealth. But it is quite another to tax them in the hands of companies before they reach the shareholders.

Many a poor man invests his life's savings in the shares of large and reliable companies and just manages to balance his budget from their dividends. The substantial lowering of dividends consequent on the levying of a heavy tax on the profits made by companies will throw the poor man's economy out of gear and will hit him harder than it will the man of means. Tax those very profits as much as you like when they reach the hands of wealthy individuals, but to tax them in the hands of the company itself is not only unfair but is opposed to the socialistic trend of the new budget itself.

"Somebody has played a dirty trick on you—They planted Rs. 500,000 in cash in your safe deposit box!"

THE UNWANTED KID

(Continued from Page 2)

tering praises on her latest role.

Around midnight she came home. Majjoo had "not" slept away: he was moaning loudly. His face was flushed, his eyes were bloodshot. She touched him. He was "very" hot. When she touched him, he did not say, "Ma, I'm hot", or "Tell me a story, Ma".

She feared it might get worse, and sent Zara's servant for the doctor.

The temperature had shot up to 106 degrees. It was double pneumonia. The doctor looked very grave. His verdict made her tense with fear.

For the first time the mother in her came out, and the motherly thrill shook her being. Even in the doctor's presence she hugged and kissed him. "My poor Majjoo. My own darling". Her lips trembled in prayers. She even whispered, "Take me, Lord Almighty .. but save him".

Poor Majjoo's dreams had come true, but he was delirious, unconscious. How hard it is to give up an old hope! And Majjoo, the child he was, had long given up.

And now—now it was too late.

Then Hameed barged in, travel-weary, hungry and tired. Jameela was beside Majjoo, and a doctor was close by. Hameed was stricken with fear.

"Oh God!" He covered his face with his hands and made a peculiar snorting sound.

Majjoo screamed louder than ever. The doctor with his meticulously clean white sleeves rolled up, stood by thinking—just thinking. What else could he do? It was too late, he had decided. He had administered the best he could think of. And he had said. "But why didn't you call me in the evening: the temperature was slight then, you say?".

"Ma, Ma....please. I only wanted a story....they're comin'....stay away.. stay away....8 o'clock .. 5 o'clock .. it stuffs up the throat .. 7 o'clock .. 3 o'clock .."

While Majjoo was delirous both Hameed and Jameela were tense with fear.

"Majjoo darling. Here's me—mother" Jameela kissed him again and again on his burning forehead.

But Majjoo was repeating, "7 o'clock .... 9 o'clock .. Ma .. 5 o'clock .."

The words cut deep into her heart. The doctor looked graver and graver.

"My darling, my own poor Majjoo". She held him close to herself, as if she would not let him go.

But he was gone again. "There .... the wolf .. would let him .. 9 o'clock .. 9 .."

Hameed fell on his knees.

Then ferociously he rushed towards Jameela, making for clenching her throat; but he only said, "You—you—Jameela, you fine mother. "You" have killed him. You—you beast of a mother".

Majjoo gave out a loud, frightening cry. They rushed close to his side. Jameela touched little Majjoo's face and hugged him close. He was still warm. Perhaps hot. Could she stop him from going?

The doctor collected his things and made for leaving.

The day was breaking. All night a storm had been brewing up, and thick clouds were gathering in the sky. There were no signs of the sun on the horizon.

Their home was now like a small station when the train has left it.

It seemed they had come to the end. Or perhaps it was only the beginning of the storm. Would life give them another chance?

Or was it really the end?

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on 21 April, 2017

FARMING ON A LOAN

Rehabilitation Of A U. S. Veteran

Lehman and his wife (wearing eye glasses) confer with the country supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration and a committee of local farmers on his farming plans.

Lehman and fellow farmer veterans of the area, attend a weekly class in animal husbandry at the Orland High School. The classes are held in the evenings after the days chores are completed.

Alvin J. Lehman was honourably discharged from the U.S. Navy after serving as a radioman on the U.S.S. 'Vulcan', a repair ship. Today he, his wife and their three children are living on their own 40-acre farm in Orland, California, purchased with a loan made by the Farmers Home Administration, a bureau of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

During wartime Lehman and his wife, who was employed at a Navy base in California, saved as much as possible from their earnings. After his separation from the service, their savings, war bonds and matured insurance policy totalled 3,300 dollars, a sum insufficient to purchase the kind of a farm that would support the Navy veteran's family. Lehman applied to the Farmers Home Administration, and, after investigation, received an agency loan of 12,000 dollars, the purchase price of a farm selected by him with the agency's guidance. In addition he received an operating loan of 2,500 dollars. He has 40 years to repay the farm purchase loan, at three per cent.

The Lehman's farm-and-home plan, drafted with the assistance of agency supervisers, calls for 20 cows, 20 acres of alfalfa, 12 acres of ladino (white clover), six acres of barley, a hog, a small flock of hens and a family orchard and vegetable garden. Mrs. Lehman, who has a pressure cooker, plans to can 300 quarts of fruit and 150 quarts of vegetables in a season. Lehman, who was brought up on a farm, attends a class in animal husbandry at the Orland High School one evening a week. The class is part of a study course open to him under the "G.1. Bill of Rights", a series of acts of the U.S. Congress which provide educational and other benefits for U.S. war veterans.

Since 1942, the Farmers Home Administration and its parent organization, the Farm Security Administration, have financially assisted more than 22,000 veterans of the recent war. Since 1915 these agencies have provided loans and guidance for more than a million small farmers. Most of the loans are of three kinds:

40-year loans at three per cent interest for the outright purchase of family-type farms;

Short term loans at five per cent for one to five years, depending on the purchase for which the loans are made and on the borrower's ability to pay; and

Loans for water facilities in arid and semi-arid sections of seventeen western U.S. states.

Guidance in efficient farming methods is provided for borrowers and no change is made for this service. A supervisor experienced in modern agricultural practice helps families draft and carry out a sound plan for farm and home management, supplying information on the selection and care of livestock, the employment of modern farming methods and crop rotation. In many rural counties, a Home Supervisor, trained in home economics, is also available to assist the family.—U.S.I.S.

The Lehman homestead with the farmhouse in the left background. The Lehmans live in Orland, a town of 1,195 population in northern California.

Among modern agricultural machinery on Lehman's farm is this tractor, which is shown hauling a hag-wagon. Lehman will use the hag to feed his livestock and will sell the surplus in the open market.

Visiting the farm of his choice, Lehman (at left) examines alfalfa which has just been cut and discusses the farm's crop yields with the owners. It is one of the principal hay crops of the western U.S.

Milking is done the modern way on Alvin J. Lehman's farm. The photograph shows Lehman attaching his milking machine as he prepares to milk his herd of cows.

Alvin J. Lehman, his wife, and their one year-old twin daughters, Willa and Kathleen; and their 3-year-old son Alvin Jr., on the porch of their farm home in Orland, California.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.